

## Begin tells Carter: Israel won't accept bigger role for united Arab delegation

By DAVID LANDAU  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin emphasized to U.S. President Carter, in a recent personal meeting, that any effort to widen the "united Arab delegation" would be seen in Israel as a U.S.-Israeli working paper, rather than a separate Arab initiative. Begin apparently stressed the order to ward off any possibility by Washington to carve a role for the Arab delegation, negotiating the peace conference, in response to Arab demands.

Begin's U.S.-Israeli working paper of 5 provides for the continuation of the working groups on opening sessions, and for the conduct of the negotiations. The Arabs have a substantive role for the opening beyond the opening sessions, mainly in order to involve Arab representatives in all the working groups en-

visaged in the U.S.-Israeli paper include Palestinians alongside Jordanian and Egyptian delegates. Its purpose would be to "discuss" — not "negotiate" — West Bank and Gaza Strip issues. Presumably — though this is not determined by the working paper — discussion of the refugee issue would also involve Palestinian representatives. But Israel is determined to reject any separate Palestinian presence at the conference, and any negotiation that would imply the prospect of a Palestinian state.

The Arabs, on the other hand, are thought likely to seek a broadened ambit for this multi-party working group, talking at its limited role.

The prime minister reiterated in his message to Carter, it is understood, that Israel would not accept any mention of the PLO in the terms of reference for the resumed conference, nor any PLO presence at the conference itself.

Cabinet secretary Arye Naor reluctantly confirmed to newsmen that there had been an exchange of messages between the premier and

## Kollek says: Won't host Blumenthal

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, who arrives today for a two-day visit, will stay in the capital by Mayor Kollek.

The U.S. Embassy asked that Kollek have an "official tour" of Jerusalem and a "private

tour" of East Jerusalem, the mayor politely refused. "I am mayor of reunited Jerusalem and will not agree to this condition," he explained.

Kollek's spokesman told The Jerusalem Post last night that the mayor noted he did not need U.S. approval for the unification of Jerusalem — "the city was already united, by King David." Furthermore, the mayor pointed out, the Americans are so insistent that "West Jerusalem is exclusively Jewish" why don't they move their embassy here? He also noted that, on these grounds, there was no reason why U.S. officials shouldn't visit him at City Hall, a practice they have discontinued ever since the 1967 war.

Blumenthal will go from Ben-Gurion Airport straight to Jerusalem and, after briefly meeting U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, will lunch with Ehlich. After a round of talks, Blumenthal will meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Tomorrow morning Blumenthal will go to Masada and tour Jerusalem, and the afternoon will be devoted to a final working session with his Israeli counterpart.

A number of U.S. officials have declined to make public visits to East Jerusalem because their government does not recognize Israeli sovereignty over the area. Many have toured, but with their nation's flag removed from their limousines.

## Ministers have months to dispose businesses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his cabinet have been given six months to dispose of their businesses and economic interests in line with the recommendation of the Asher Committee.

The committee's recommendations, submitted to it on October 11, concerning the disposal of such office-holders' financial functions and their business or economic interests, recommended that those concerned either sell or place in trusteeship these interests. They may not then use them for their wives or children, the committee lays out. They can make them over to a relative who has worked in the office for at least a year.

The talks about U.S. aid to Israel in fiscal 1978, which started when Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich and his top aides were in the U.S. last month, will probably continue during Blumenthal's stay.

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Blumenthal will travel to Kuwait tomorrow. He is also scheduled to visit Iran, Saudi Arabia, Italy and West Germany.

Some dignitaries who have made official visits include Princess Beatrix of Holland, former Berlin Mayor Klaus Schloter (now German ambassador to Israel), former Mexican president Luis Echeverria and Zbigniew Brzezinski, before he became national security adviser in the Carter Administration.

Finance Minister Ariel Sharon's Cabinet yesterday that he accepted the Asher Committee recommendations. Sharon, who is in the south, was reported to be considering resigning from the government. He could not keep control of his office or leave it in charge of his



U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal sightseeing at the Giza pyramids. (AP radiophoto)

Apparently, he will be able to take a fixed rental, not linked to his earnings, as the Asher Committee recommended. The committee also recommended that he be accepted unchanged by the cabinet secretary or told reporters yesterday. The committee, chaired by Minister Yosef Burg, was set up because Sharon had initially grumbled at a belief was the rigidity of the committee's recommendations. However, public and entreaty pressure was so great that the Burg committee had no choice but to approve new rules on conflict of interest.

## Personal siren tomorrow

A nationwide test of air-raid sirens is scheduled for tomorrow, October 25, at 10:00 a.m. The test will be the level-toned "all clear" siren. In case of a real rising-and-falling siren will be sounded.

The test will coincide with a Hagia (Civil Defense) drill in the country's schools and towns, and with special exercises in the Ashkelon and Be'er Sheva areas in which the police will show reporters a new stretcher invented by volunteers, which they are using to transport a dummy. The stretcher is a portable, foldable, and weighs only four and a half pounds.

## On Canal vote

A CITY (UPI). — A "yes" vote in favor of the Panama Canal treaties was a Panama headline yesterday. Gen. Omar Torrijos, head of government, was confident of victory for the treaties but did not talk about the margin.

## Carter pledges to stand by Israel — 'a staunch ally'

LOS ANGELES (AP). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter said on Saturday night that he will stand by Israel as a "staunch and unshakable ally, but will remain a mediator between Jews and Arabs in the quest for a Middle East peace.

been recalled for consultations. In his remarks on the Middle East, Carter said he is convinced the Egyptians, Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese and Israelis all want permanent peace.

"If I ever betray that trust," Carter said, "then the hopes for peace will be dashed for many years to come."

The president spoke of his dual role in the Middle East as a "mediator" and as the Democratic National Committee. His remarks drew warm applause.

Carter said he has told members of the Congress that "I would rather commit suicide than hurt the nation of Israel."

"I never hurt Israel, which I will not, political suicide would be almost inevitable," Carter said.

The president also said that "for the first time there seems to be a desire on the part of the Soviet Union to put a lower limit on strategic launchers and moved (multiple, independently targeted) warheads."

He said this, plus a Soviet desire to limit the production of new atomic weapons, prompted him to predict some success in "the next few weeks" in current arms-limitation talks.

Speaking of the U.S. economy, Carter said this was in danger of causing a "grave concern" — even though it is one of the strongest in the world. He cited a persistent underlying inflation rate of more than 8 percent and predicted that declines in the inflation rate will be slow.

The president also referred to South Africa's recent crackdown on black dissidents, which he described as "a major retrogressive step in denying people the right of free speech and free press." He said the U.S. ambassador to South Africa has

been recalled for consultations. In his remarks on the Middle East, Carter said he is convinced the Egyptians, Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese and Israelis all want permanent peace.

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Members of the Border Police unit at Kiryat Arba who also study at the yeshiva there. (Story, page 2.) Are they a "private army" of Gush Emunim?

## Knesset to vote on new DMC ministers today

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Reporter

The cabinet will meet at three o'clock this afternoon for a special session to approve the four new ministers-designate chosen by the Democratic Movement for Change on its entry into the coalition.

At four, Premier Menachem Begin will ask the Knesset to approve the four men, and after a debate, to pass a vote of confidence in his enlarged cabinet.

The Knesset will also be asked to approve the new Ministry of Labour and Social Betterment created by the cabinet yesterday. It replaces the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Labour and includes the National Insurance Institute.

Once the national health insurance bill is enacted, or in 12 months' time (whichever is sooner), the new Ministry will also include the Ministry of Health.

The job of deputy prime minister assigned to DMC leader Yigael Yadin means that he will chair cabinet sessions whenever Premier Begin is absent. Despite the agreement reached between the DMC and the coalition about making Yadin acting prime minister when Begin is out of the country, or not discharging his functions, Yadin will not be named acting premier permanently. The law does not provide for this post, cabinet secretary Arye Naor told reporters yesterday, and no proposal

has been made to amend the law to create the post. Each time an acting premier is required, the cabinet appoints one, he noted, and this practice will continue on an ad hoc basis, with the cabinet expected to name Yadin but not statutorily bound to do so.

Naor said that while Yadin would chair the Committee of Ministers on Social Betterment, he would not assume responsibility for the budgets involved, since that was the responsibility of the Finance Minister. Yadin would get a seat on the Ministerial Committee for Security, he said, but his request to receive parliamentary responsibility for the Broadcasting Authority will be considered in three-way discussions with Begin and Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer, who now has the responsibility. His request to chair the Ministerial Committee on Jerusalem will be discussed with Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is now the chairman, and with the Premier, Naor said.

The new minister of justice representing the DMC will chair the Ministerial Committee for Legislation. Each ministerial committee will have one representative of the DMC, Naor said.

The cabinet secretary would not comment on speculation that two other Likud men would be appointed to the cabinet as ministers without portfolio.

## DMC votes on ministers

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yigael Yadin won his party's nomination for Deputy Prime Minister at Beit Shalom here last night, where the Democratic Movement for Change's 135-member council met to choose their four cabinet ministers.

Yadin, who was unchallenged, received 107 votes in favour of his nomination, with six against and five abstentions.

Shmuel Tamir won the DMC's nomination as Justice Minister, with 78 votes to his rival Binyamin Halevi's 27. Fifteen voters abstained.

The Transport and Communications portfolio went to Meir Amit, who was also unchallenged, with 94 votes in favour, 10 against and 14 abstentions.

The last portfolio to be decided was that of Labour and Social Betterment, which went, in the second ballot, to Israel Katz with 63 votes to Dan Bilbro's 54. Bilbro had won the first round, with 51 votes to Katz's 48 and Meir Zorea's 18.

Before the vote the candidates were given the floor for a last approach to the council members. Yadin, the sole candidate for the post of deputy prime minister, told the council he faced difficult decision-making on foreign and domestic issues. He pledged "to devote all my time to social and social-betterment problems. I see this as a preliminary note I gave the voters," he declared.

## Saudi minister: Geneva impossible without PLO

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia yesterday said it was not possible to have a Geneva Middle East peace conference "without the PLO."

should be represented there because they are the representatives of the Palestinians," he said.

The Saudi foreign minister's remarks amounted to a down-the-line statement of support for the PLO. He maintained that the PLO should have the right to establish an independent Palestinian state or some sort of "entity" linked to Jordan. This was a decision that should be left to the PLO, he said.

Asked whether Saudi Arabia would ever establish full diplomatic and commercial relations with Israel, Saud said that such normalization of relations could take place only after a Palestinian state was created, and Israel and that state worked out normal relations between them.

Saud said that Saudi Arabia has nothing against guaranteeing "the rights of Israel," but he insisted that the Palestinians "have the same rights at least."

He maintained that Israel should not have a veto over who the Palestinian representatives at the Geneva conference should be. "The PLO Government."

Saud, who meets tomorrow at the White House with President Jimmy Carter, praised the administration's position on the Palestinian question, saying that it was "very encouraging" that the U.S. had finally recognized "the centrality of the Palestinian question" and the need to bring it into discussion.

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## Open warfare under way between West Germany and extremists

ROME (UPI). — Left-wing extremists gunned down a Milan city councillor and attacked German property throughout Italy yesterday in the sixth day of retaliation for the deaths of three Baader-Meinhof gang members in a West German jail, police said.

Schmidt said, "The terrorists will try to avenge themselves for Mogadishu. They try to present the suicides of Baader, Ensslin, and Raspe as murders."

Meanwhile, the district attorney's office at Stuttgart said more than 100 prisoners, including prison guards and prison staff, have been questioned over discrepancies at the maximum-security jail, where the Baader-Meinhof terrorists had hidden weapons and operated a secret communications system.

A spokesman said a new hiding place had been found at the prison, containing a stomach probe, razor blades and an unidentified "putty-like substance." He would not comment on their significance.

Irmgard Moeller, who unsuccessfully tried to kill herself Tuesday at the Stuttgart-Stammheim Prison in the suicide pact, was moved from a Tübingen clinic, apparently to prevent any attempt to free her. Police declined to disclose her whereabouts.

At the same time, the police forces of six nations hunted the killers of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, focusing their search on the French-German-Swiss border area near Basel.

French police searched forts and underground tunnels of the old Maginot Line defense system close to the Franco-German border, looking for a hideout where kidnappers held Schleyer for six weeks until his death on October 18.

Some of the 16 terrorists wanted in connection with the kidnapping were reported sighted in Belgium, Holland and Italy.

West Germany has also launched a new crackdown against air piracy, insisting on additional security checks by German staff on Lufthansa planes at 13 foreign airports considered less than secure.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said assurances were received from the Spanish government that it would permit West German security officials to carry out their own checks.

Bonn had threatened to ban all flights from Palma de Maiorca, unless such assurances were forthcoming, after terrorists managed to get on board there armed with weapons and explosives the week before last.

Government sources said Lufthansa offices at 13 airports regarded as being a high security risk — including Palma, Algiers, Dakar, and Tripoli — have received instructions that additional checks by West German officials are now mandatory.

## Some prices up in a few days Cabinet okays subsidy cuts

By SHLOMO MAOZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prices will go up within the next few days by as much as 10 per cent on a number of subsidized products and services, under a programme for gradual reductions of subsidies approved by the cabinet yesterday.

Treasury Director-General Amram Sivan added that prices of subsidized items will have to go up by 40 per cent by the end of the next fiscal year — assuming that inflation in 1978/79 totals 25 per cent.

Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich told reporters in Jerusalem after the vote that his plan, which also affects public-transport fares, will eventually reduce the subsidies to no more than 20 per cent of the consumer price for a given product or service. The programme is to be carried out by a committee of ministry directors-general, who are empowered to raise the prices on subsidized items by up to 10 per cent at a time, at intervals of at least two months for each item.

Government economists expect, therefore, that the cumulative impact of the cuts on the consumer price index will be 4-6 per cent by the end of fiscal 1978/79.

For 1978/79, the Treasury is budgeting IL2.8b. for subsidies, compared with IL2.5b. in the current fiscal year. Ehrlich said that, without the planned price increases on subsidized products the allocation for subsidies would have had to be IL5.8b. next year.

There will be special compensation for the lowest income groups, Ehrlich said.

The cabinet's approval of the plan will exacerbate relations between the Treasury and the Histadrut, as Eliahu Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel has demanded that the intervals be longer and that subsidies be kept to 20-30 per cent of the final consumer price.

Meshel said yesterday that the cabinet decision was contrary to what had been agreed between him and the finance minister last Friday. As of now, he said, the Histadrut will act as unilaterally — as the government has — and will see to it that compensation for the price hikes is carried out as early as January, not as provided for by existing wage agreements, through the cost-of-living allowance to be paid in April.

Ehrlich also presented statistics showing that the higher up a family is in the income scale, the larger the amount of subsidies it gets (presumably because it buys more). Thus, a family in the lowest income decile gets IL126 a month in subsidies, while a family in the top decile gets IL282 per month.

According to data prepared by the National Insurance Institute, however, the net income of an average family in the top 10 per cent is over three times as high as that in the lowest 10 per cent, when all allowances are included. This means that the subsidies weigh more heavily in the budgets of the lower income groups than in those of the more affluent. (Data on the self-employed are not available.)

The opposition Labour Party yesterday expressed "concern" that the subsidy cuts will aggravate inflation and thus harm the poor. It demanded that the government and Histadrut work out arrangements to protect employees' real income and standard of living.

Ehrlich told a Jerusalem press conference yesterday that price inflation may reach 30 per cent by the end of the year, and not the 26 per

cent predicted earlier. According to Ehrlich, cutting the subsidies will raise the consumer price index cumulatively by 1.65 per cent by the end of the current fiscal year (on March 31).

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## Histadrut calls cuts 'anti-social' move

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Executive yesterday denounced as "anti-social" the government programme approved yesterday for creeping increases in the prices of basic food commodities. It also opposed raising the rate of Value Added Tax and cutting the number of price-controlled commodities.

complain. The customer cannot argue with the vendor," he said.

The Histadrut head also announced his opposition to Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer's subsidy that National Insurance fees be increased by half a per cent to finance free secondary school education for all.

Meshel complained that the self-employed practise large-scale tax evasion, and that Hammer's plan means that "those who avoid paying honest taxes will get free schooling."

Earlier the Likud faction in the Histadrut went along with the Alignment and the other parties in "taking note" of Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel's report on his talks with Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich. This move followed Meshel's statement that he was not asking for a detailed endorsement of his policies — he only needed the executive's support for policy guidelines to strengthen his position when he negotiates with the Treasury.

Turning to Kupat Holim, Meshel said government aid is needed to help the Histadrut sick fund cover current expenses — not to pay back its debts. Unless the government helps, he said, members may have to pay for X-rays and medicines or else be charged fees of IL300-IL400 a month.

Finance Minister Ehrlich's programme will gradually reduce subsidies on bread, milk, margarine, frozen chicken, eggs, and public transport.

Criticizing the plan, Meshel said: "I don't believe in changing subsidies every month. Every month, at midnight, there will be an announcement that the pound has been devalued by 2 per cent and prices raised by 5 per cent. Nervousness will increase and stability will decline."

The Histadrut has recommended that rises in prices of basic commodities be made to coincide with payment of cost-of-living allowances (which comes with the paycheques for October and April), so that workers will be hurt as little as possible.

Meshel also demanded government intervention to fix the price of fruits and vegetables. The policy which allows a supply and demand to control prices leads to price increases of the kind that occurred on the eve of the holidays, he complained.

Meshel also added that he opposes the plan to increase Value Added Tax, even though Ehrlich insists to abolish the purchase tax return. He complained that 30 per cent of the tax stays with the collector and never reaches the Treasury.

"There hasn't been one meeting (with workers) in which they didn't

This, he stated, would turn the sick fund into "a capitalistic institution for the rich."

The Histadrut Executive also called yesterday for preservation of the Tenants Protection Law. It said rents on protected flats should rise by 70 per cent of the cost-of-living index. The Histadrut is willing to seek a solution for landlords whose only income comes from these rents.

All executive members called for stricter measures to fight black capital, and the Likud faction criticized a proposal to pardon tax evaders.

Meanwhile, Shalom Cohen, secretary-general of the National Workers Union (which is affiliated with the Likud's Leumi faction) said yesterday that increases in the cost-of-living allowances must be timed closer to price increases. His demand recalled Meshel's call for the allowance to be increased whenever the index goes up by more than 5 per cent.

Cohen told his union's executive that he also supports compulsory arbitration, in contrast with the policy of the Alignment-dominated Histadrut, and called for passage of the national health insurance bill which the Histadrut opposes.

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# Disengoff Circle opens traffic tomorrow

By SARAH HONG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVIV. — Disengoff Circle will open to traffic tomorrow morning, marking the completion of the phase of the controversial project which promises to rejuvenate part of the city's business and downtown district and ease the flow of traffic through the area.

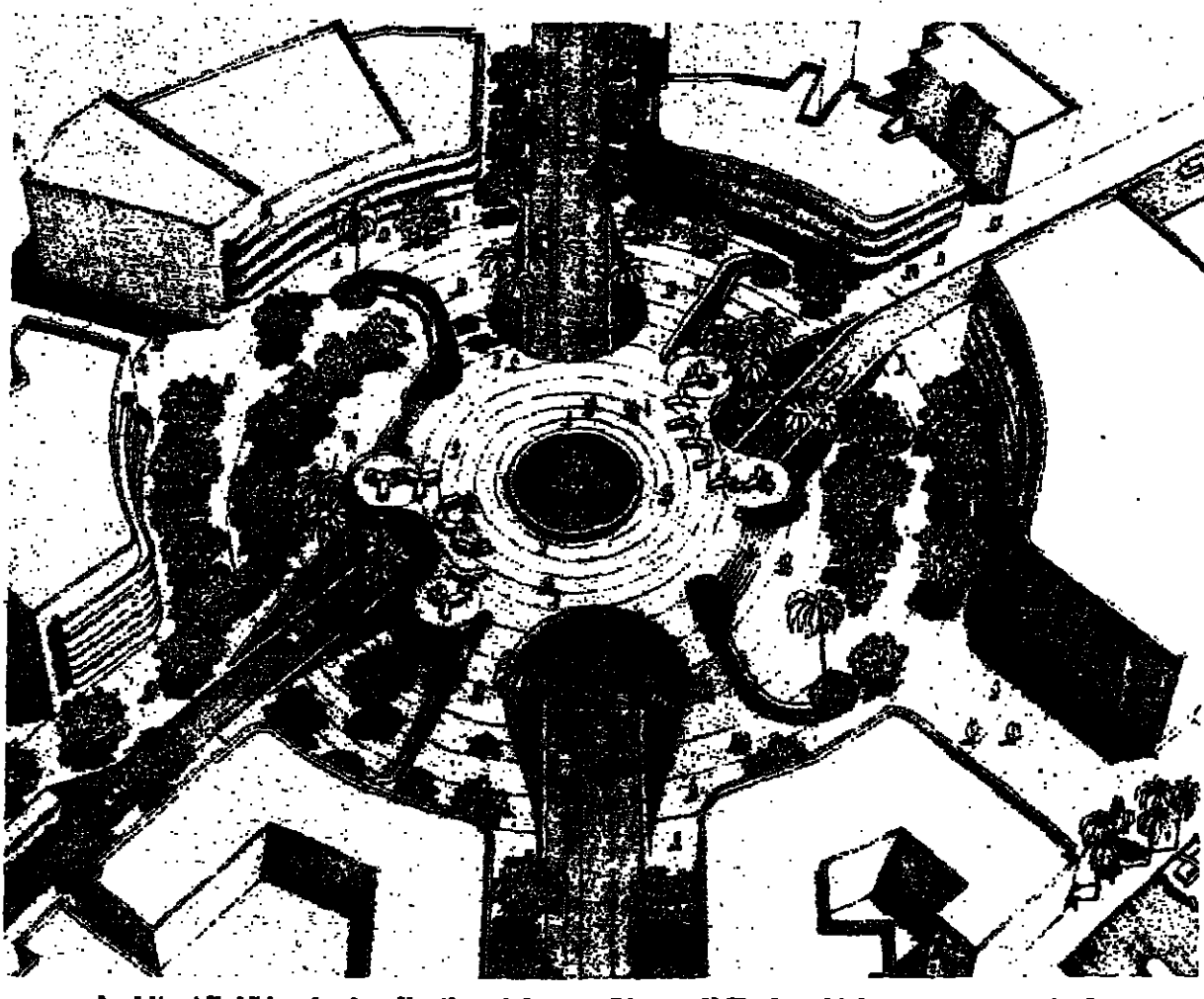
The new project, designed by architect Zvi Lissar, has joined the roads of Disengoff Street, which carries traffic in the circle, with the new circle, which will be below the old circular road and with no contact with it, and from the circle over a set of ramps connected directly to wider sidewalks. This creates the dangerous situation existed previously around the circle, where pedestrians and cars often intermingled.

Traffic on Disengoff will be both northbound and southbound. Traffic on the new circle will be both northbound and southbound. Traffic on the new circle will be both northbound and southbound.

Deputy Mayor David Shifman, who guided the project, said that the new circle, which will be one of the jewels of Tel Aviv. Despite the criticism levelled at it, he said, "I have no regrets about this project."

Shifman promised that the project would include a new public lavatory, a newstand and a city information board. The elevated circle, he said, would be green and shaded. A number of 12-metre-tall Eilat palm trees already surround the circle.

Several newsmen, who have in the past been outspoken critics of the project, admitted they were impressed with it following yesterday's tour.



Architect Zvi Lissar's visualization of the new Disengoff Circle, which opens to motor traffic tomorrow morning.

## T.A. it's faster to walk

By YITZHAK OKED  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVIV. — The public transport system in Tel Aviv is a chaotic mess, getting worse every day, says a cooperative spokesman. Shani and Deputy Mayor Shifman told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Shani said the only thing that both agreed on, however, was that the situation was a mess. Shani said a different story as to the cause of the problem. Shani said the only thing that both agreed on, however, was that the situation was a mess.

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## 2,000 freshmen start studies at Haifa U.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Some 2,000 freshmen began their studies at the university here yesterday bringing the total number of students registered this year to over 7,000. This is 500 more than last year, the university spokesman announced.

Haifa University is also the academic patron of the Jezreel Valley and Tel Hai regional colleges where a total of 500 students have enrolled for this term. The university is now preparing for the seventh annual session of its board of governors at the end of this month. The board is to discuss the university's budget and the election of a new president to succeed Eliezer Rafaili, who resigned earlier this year.

## Eight arrested after stolen goods recovered in Tiberias

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Eight persons were arrested and thousands of pounds worth of electrical appliances believed to have been stolen were confiscated following a police raid in Tiberias over the weekend.

Five of those taken into custody are Tiberias residents. The other three suspects were arrested after the special police team headed by Rav-Pakad Yitzhak Hagag and Inspector Danny Maor returned to Tel Aviv from Tiberias.

The police confiscated 24 air conditioners, washing machines and other electrical appliances from the Hof Ron Hotel. Appliances also were confiscated from private homes in the Tiberias area.

## Pope calls Chouraqi's 26-volume Bible translation 'a work of love'

By LISA PALMIERI-BILLIG  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ROME. — Andre Chouraqi, the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, was rated on Wednesday by Pope Paul VI in a special audience, in which he presented his 26-volume translation into French of the Old and New Testaments.

During their meeting the Pope said to Chouraqi, "One needs a great deal of love to have done what you have." And Chouraqi replied, "Without love there can be no beginning and no end."

This new translation — the first ever by a Jewish Israeli — is a routing considerable interest in the Church as well as in the Jewish world. An essential, word by word return to the Hebrew and Aramaic linguistic and historic contexts, the Chouraqi Bible attempts to seek out the Jewish roots of both Testaments. Chouraqi, author of 25 books (translated into nine languages) was recently honoured with the French Academy's gold medal.



Andre Chouraqi

and blessings to the President and the people of Israel.

Chouraqi also had private meetings with Magr. Casaroli, the Vatican's "Foreign Minister," and Cardinal Villot, Vatican "Secretary of State" on Friday.

Another prominent Israeli official, Professor Michael Sela, renowned immunologist, president of the Weizmann Institute and member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, just completed an "international study week" in Rome, organized by Dr. Sela himself and Dr. Carlos Chagas, president of the Pontifical Academy, under the Academy's auspices. The topic was: "The role of non-specific immunity in the cure and prevention of cancer."

Twenty-nine specialists from all over the world took part, including another Israeli, Professor David Weiss, chairman of the Department of Immunology of the Hebrew University Medical School, as well as several Jewish scientists of different nationalities.

## Ministers discuss commercial TV — without deciding

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cabinet ministers yesterday discussed the possibility of permitting commercial television — but they reached no decision and did not consider any specific proposals.

The basis for the discussions of the Ministerial Committee for the Broadcasting Authority was a memorandum on administrative reform drafted by the Likud before the elections, which noted that the principle of freedom of expression through the media did not go hand in hand with the statutory monopoly enjoyed by Israel Television.

Also brought up was the possibility of allowing Israel TV to open a second channel, whose character would differ from the existing channel.

The committee discussed a number of ideas for shaping the Broadcasting Authority into a more effective mirror of the aims and objectives of the state and of Zionism.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, who has parliamentary responsibility for the Broadcasting Authority, heads the committee. The other members are Simha Ehrlich (Treasury), Ariel Sharon (Agriculture), Yigal Hurvitz (Industry, Commerce and Tourism) and David Levy (Immigrant Absorption).

The DMC's request that Yigal Yadin take over parliamentary responsibility for the authority from Hammer, which was not a precondition for joining the coalition, still has to be discussed between Yadin, Hammer and Premier Menachem Begin. Hammer is not likely to give up the job easily.

## Man detained for intimidating witness

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A Holon man was detained in custody by order of the District Court here yesterday on suspicion of trying to intimidate a state's witness in the Farpar boutique arson case.

Moche Pando is alleged to have threatened Yoav Zvi — who drove the arsonists to the Givatayim boutique earlier this year and subsequently agreed to turn state's witness — with "a bullet in the head" if he testified against the owner of the boutique, Avraham Avni. Avni is on trial in District Court, accused of setting fire to his own shop.

Pando's lawyer asked the court not to have his client held in custody on the grounds that the only evidence against him was produced by the witness, Zvi. He asked instead that Pando be put to trial until Zvi had completed his testimony.

Judge Dov Levin rejected the request, noting that Eliaz is not a place of exile for suspected criminals. He also noted that Pando had admitted speaking to Zvi after Zvi turned state's witness, although he denied intimidating him. Pando will be held in custody until Zvi has finished testifying.

## Youths attack Civil Guardsman

RAMAT GAN (Itim). — Two young men are being held here for attacking a Civil Guard volunteer — and turning a Doberman pinscher dog on him — when asked to identify themselves.

According to police, the two — who were not named — were stopped by the guard member yesterday while driving through Ramat Gan and asked to show a driver's licence. The driver said he had none, and his friend then got out, cursed the guardsman, struck him and turned the dog loose. The guard member fired in the air to frighten the dog, and policemen arrived to arrest the attackers.



Champion Bullenbier Bruce — best of show at the Ashkelon International Dog Show — looks around on Saturday after vanquishing the field. The Staffordshire terrier, brought by an Australian couple, nosed out an Italian greyhound, Kasra von Feldschloss, brought from Dortmund in West Germany. Third place was taken by an Israeli Schnauzer, Bar-Zaken, belonging to the Kalman family of Ramat Gan. Some 611 dogs, of 55 different breeds, took part in the show. (Lester Millman)

## U.S. computer body cuts ties with Soviets over Shcharansky

The American Association of Computer Sciences has cut its ties with the Soviet Union to protest the arrest of computer scientist Anatoly Shcharansky. The decision was delayed in a letter to the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, A.P. Alexandrov by Herbert Gross, president of the 35,000-member American organization. It was also made known to the scientists' committee of the Public Council for Soviet Jews in Israel.

Gross said his organization will not cooperate with or hold scientific discussions in a country which does not promote intellectual freedom.

Shcharansky was arrested on March 15 on charges of working for the CIA, and has since been held in jail. He had applied for an exit permit to Israel in 1973 and, after being denied, became one of the leaders of the "refuseniks" in Moscow.

A short time before Shcharansky's arrest a letter was published in the Communist Party paper "Izvestia," charging Shcharansky and other scientists with working for the CIA. Similar protests from various other scientific bodies have been made to Soviet authorities, noting among other things that the repression of human rights could halt communication between Soviet scientists and their Western counterparts.

SHAARE ZEDEK MEDICAL CENTRE, JERUSALEM

**A day of tours at the building site**

Tomorrow, Tuesday

Come and see your hospital under construction

the opening of the Medical Centre only a year away, and supporters of the hospital are invited to see the site under construction and note the innovations and improvements.

ad tours will take place on Tuesday, October 25, 1977, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

s will leave from the central building at the construction opposite Mt. Herzl every hour on the hour.

icipants will receive light refreshments; tours are of charge.

sportation: All city buses running along Herzl Blvd.

haifa symphony orchestra

Subscription Concert No. 2

I: Sunday, Oct. 30, 1977 Series II: Monday, Oct. 31, 1977

Hofa Auditorium — 8.30 p.m.

Conductor: OLE SCHMIDT (Denmark)

Programme:

Violins — Romance for Strings

ing Amadeus Mozart — Symphony in D Major No. 35 ("Haffner")

g at the box office of the Orchestra, 30 Rehov Pivner, Haifa, every day 4-7 p.m., for organized groups through the week at the Office box office 9-12 a.m., at Garbar, central Carmel and Neve, Haifa, on the evening of the concert at the Auditorium box office.

## Holocaust survivor testifies in N.Y. trial: Maikovskis whipped Jewish children

NEW YORK (AP). — Boleslavs Maikovskis beat and whipped Jewish children, some as young as three years old, during the Nazi occupation of Latvia during World War II, an Israeli woman who survived the Holocaust said on Friday.

Ida Treger's testimony came at Maikovskis' deportation hearing in immigration court in Manhattan.

The hearings are open to the press but closed to the public for fear of reprisals against Maikovskis, a retired 73-year-old carpenter from Minnesota, New York, who has lived in the U.S. since 1951. The hearings resume on Tuesday.

The government says Maikovskis "performed, participated in, and acquiesced in activities and conduct contrary to civilization and human decency" during World War II.

More specifically, he is charged with having helped select Jews to be executed in Latvia and with having assaulted Jews. At that time, Maikovskis is reputed to have been a member of the local Latvian police force.

Similar government charges are pending against at least 14 other alleged war criminals, including Valerian D. Trifa, bishop of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America in Grass Lake, Michigan. Other cases — perhaps 50 or more — are still open pending further investigation.

Mrs. Treger, who lost almost her entire family during the war, was 24 when the Nazis stormed into Latvia and herded Jews into the ghetto, forced them to wear yellow stars on their clothing for identification purposes, and housed them in barracks formerly used as a horse stable. She is now 60.

But in court on Friday, Mrs. Treger looked over at the graying Maikovskis and declared: "Even now it looks like him, after all these years."

Maikovskis did not react.

On Thursday, Chava Ljak, who like Mrs. Treger emigrated to Israel from Latvia, charged that Maikovskis forced together 600 Jewish children shortly before they were taken away to be killed.

Last week, a 65-year-old Israeli industrialist admitted under cross examination that he did not identify Boleslavs Maikovskis the first time he was shown a picture during an interview with Israeli police last November.

Ya'acov Noy said he identified Maikovskis as being a Latvian police guard when he was shown other photographs. At no time during the interview last November did Noy identify Maikovskis by name, he said.

Noy had earlier testified that some Jews were beaten and others killed in Latvia during the summer of 1941. However, he did not tie Maikovskis to the executions.

During Noy's third and final day of testimony last week he was questioned repeatedly about the interview he had given to Judge Francis Lyons, said, "I think the transcript makes it clear that the name was brought up by the interviewer."

gave in German to Israeli authorities last year. Attorney Joseph Lombardo, who is defending Maikovskis, pressed Noy about his statement during that interview which was translated as: "I don't know the names of these Latvians, but I am sure to have seen them in the ghetto."

On the first day, Noy said of Maikovskis: "He would watch people as they would enter and if they held a loaf of bread or something in their hand, he would pull them out of a line and ... (they) would be beaten."

Maikovskis' case resumed last week after a hiatus of nearly one year.

If the government wins its case and Maikovskis is deported, he could be put on trial and sentenced to death. In 1965 he was convicted of war crimes in Latvia.

Results of the United Jewish Appeal Stamp Design Contest

The Ministry of Communications, the Philatelic Services and the Israel Graphic Artists Association, hereby announce the results of the United Jewish Appeal Stamp Design Contest:

The panel of judges has decided to award prizes as follows:

First Prize — D. Pessah and S. Keter of Kibbutz Ma'abarot

Second Prize — M. Alon of Haifa

Third Prize — R. Dayagi and Z. Levin of Tel Aviv

While in Israel don't forget your appointments with Mr. Dayan, Mr. Rabin and Mrs. Golda Meir

They are all expecting you at the Israeli Wax Museum

The Wax Museum and the Shalom Observatory are open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tel. 03-573904.

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Tuesday, October 25

Wednesday, October 26

8.30 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre

Conductor: Lucas Foss

Soloist: Jamie Laredo, violin

Narrator: Gideon Shemer

Programme: Bach — Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in F Major

Schoenberg — A Survivor from Warsaw

Avni — Prayer

Brahms — Concerto in D Major for Violin and Orchestra

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International and Interdisciplinary Cooperation in Science

on Thursday, October 27, 1977, at 6.30 p.m., at the Academy, 43 Jaffa Road, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem.



## Callaghan to Board of Deputies: 'Holding territories invites war'

By HYAM CORNEY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON. — Premier James Callaghan stated here yesterday that he does not believe that Israel's security can be guaranteed indefinitely by the occupation of territory. "That is a standing invitation to continuing tension and the danger of renewed war," he said.

Addressing a special session of the Board of Deputies of British Jews to mark the 50th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, which is being celebrated next week, Callaghan said that while the borders of a state must be "geographically relevant," the possession of territory was no longer the only security factor. This is exactly the same line adopted by Foreign Secretary David Owen when he addressed the UN General Assembly a few weeks ago.

Callaghan — the first-ever British premier to address the Board of Deputies — said that he had been encouraged by the experience in Sinai "because this has shown that the development of sophisticated electronic devices can give advance

warnings and therefore enhance security without the physical occupation of territory."

But in return for giving up territory, it was "vital" that Israel should secure commitments to peace and to the establishment of normal diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations with her Arab neighbours. "These commitments must be complemented by solid guarantees in which Israel can have full confidence," he added.

Noting that America had expressed its readiness to take part in such commitments, he said that Britain and the other members of the European Economic Community did likewise. "What Israel needs is a peace treaty which gives her recognition by her neighbours, secure borders and external guarantees. Such a treaty would offer at least as great a certainty as the deployment of missiles or the occupation of land."

Stressing that Britain was among Israel's friends, he said that his country would "not abandon Israel

... we would not support any settlement which jeopardizes Israel's existence or security. Our commitment to an acceptable and lasting peace in the region is unqualified and is the ultimate British interest. But we have always been concerned, too, about the appalling human problems of those who lost their homes and their livelihood during the various stages of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Unless we accept and understand their sense of grievance, we will never achieve a peace that is acceptable or lasting."

"There is no prospect of a lasting peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinian problem is solved. We believe that the way to solve it is by setting up a homeland of some kind for the Palestinian Arabs."

"It is not for us to say what form that homeland should take. That is a matter for the parties concerned. But it obviously cannot be just in Jordan."

"There are over a million Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who would neither be absorbed by Jordan nor would wish to be uprooted from their present homes. Most of these people are not refugees. Some means of satisfying their aspirations without posing an unacceptable threat to Israel's security has got to be found if peace is to come."

Callaghan said that he was looking forward to discussing these issues and the prospects for a reconvened Geneva conference with Premier Menachem Begin next month in London.

The Premier was thanked by veteran Socialist and Anglo-Jewish leader Lord Janner, now 85, and by Dr. S. Levenberg, Jewish Agency representative in Britain and a vice-president of the Board, who reminded the audience that in a debate in the House of Commons during the Yom Kippur War, Callaghan, then in opposition, had spoken against an imposed Middle East settlement and in favour of direct talks.

## Smith says peace plan won't work

SALISBURY (Reuter). — Prime Minister Ian Smith said last night he did not believe the Anglo-American initiative for a peaceful Rhodesian settlement would succeed.

In a television interview with the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, he said he thought the plan would fail in its first major task — getting a cease-fire between the white-ruled Rhodesian security forces and black nationalist guerrillas fighting for majority rule.

"I hate to strike a pessimistic note, but I have to be pragmatic and ensure that Rhodesians are not led astray into believing that things will happen which I don't believe will happen," Smith told a panel of Rhodesian journalists.

"I cannot see this initiative succeeding. This is my absolute and honest assessment."

Britain's resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, Lord Carver, and UN representative-general Prem Chand are due in Salisbury from Lusaka on November 2 for discussions with the government and nationalist leaders.

"I believe they will be here about a week," Smith said. "By the end of that time we should have some idea (if the initiative is going to work)."

Smith said Lord Carver faced a "well-nigh impossible" task by trying "to bring about a cease-fire prior to the confirmation of the final result, the constitution," arranging majority rule. He said the British had put the cart before the horse.

"I am not holding out much hope for the present initiative under the circumstances in which they think they are going to operate, because I don't think we are going to succeed with the first operation, the one that Lord Carver is coming out here to try to implement," he said.

Asked if he meant the cease-fire, he replied: "Yes."

## Ethiopians, Somalis clash over strategic walled city

NAIROBI (Reuter). — Ethiopian and Somali forces have clashed in the last few days around the strategic walled city of Harar in Ethiopia's eastern highlands, according to communiques from both sides yesterday.

Radio Mogadishu quoted "Danab," the newspaper of the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF), as saying its guerrillas had killed 44 Ethiopian government troops in fighting between Harar and the Bahle Gelo, 20 km to the west.

Both the WSLF and diplomats in several centres in the region have been saying for the last week that the battle for Harar, an ancient city

perched on a mountaintop, is imminent.

Harar and Dire Dawa to the north are the last two major cities in eastern Ethiopia still in government hands. Their capture is crucial for the Somali forces if they are to secure the gains made in the last three months of fighting in the Ogaden desert and eastern highlands.

For the Ethiopians, the two cities are essential bastions in the defence of the country.

Addis Ababa Radio said nine Somalis were killed when they attacked two towns in the Harar region.

## 35th anniversary of Allied victory at El Alamein

### Survivors mark battle that needn't have been

By DON SCHANCHE  
Los Angeles Times News Service  
EL ALAMEIN, Egypt. — The landscape where Nazi Germany lost its first major battle (it was never again to win one), and where the British Commonwealth fought and won the last unaided victory of its modern history, remains as desolate today as it was on October 23, 1942.

Early on that day, in the light of a full moon made brighter by the continuous fire of 1,000 British artillery pieces, Montgomery launched the attack here that was to cost the Commonwealth 18,500 casualties and make Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, who died last year at age 88, a legend.

The Germans, led by another legendary figure, General — later Field Marshal — Erwin Rommel, lost 1,000 dead, as did their Italian allies. The battle was a turning point in World War II — although there is considerable doubt whether it even should have been fought.

At any rate, yesterday, as they do every year on this anniversary, representatives of the former warring nations gathered shoulder-to-shoulder at El Alamein to honour not only their own, but also one another's dead.

As always, despite the periodic efforts of some aging veterans to turn the event into a spectacle, it was a simple ceremony, with wreaths laid by all at each of three characteristically different war memorials: a British cemetery that suggests a country garden, a fortress-like granite German mausoleum on a promontory commanding the Mediterranean, and a marble Italian structure overlooking a Roman Catholic chapel that stands in a grove of fig and palm trees.

This year's attempt to make the humble memorial services into a



Field Marshal Rommel



Field Marshal Montgomery

spectacular event was the abortive effort of a retired Wehrmacht colonel in Cairo. He tried with fanfare to entice Rommel's son, Manfred, now the mayor of Stuttgart, to attend. But the West German embassy disassociated itself from the invitation, and Rommel politely declined.

A year ago the retired German colonel sought to establish a museum devoted to Rommel at near-by Mersa Matruh, where the Desert Fox dealt the British 8th Army its last major defeat a few months before El Alamein.

"I told him that if he did such a thing I personally would go to the family of Lord Montgomery and offer to set up an even bigger Montgomery museum in Cairo," the West German attaché in Cairo,

Hubert Thiesen, said. "The notion of museums to generals for battles fought 35 years ago is ludicrous."

A war museum of sorts does exist at El Alamein, however, built and maintained by the Egyptian government and carefully arranged to give both sides equal display. Dust-covered glass cases hold varieties of weapons used by the Germans and Italians. They are matched by equal dusty cases of firearms with which the English and their allies fought.

In a back room the Egyptians have added their own display of artifacts and gory pictures commemorating their meat attack on Israeli forces in 1973.

In the nearby British cemetery, the largest and best-tended of the war memorials, stand 7,354

headstones. Although mostly English, they read like an international rollcall. "Private H. Stein, age 24," inscribed above a Star of David and identified as one of the King's Own Hussars. "J. Pyntk Szr, Polish forces, age 27." "Sergeant Norman Waddington, Royal Air Force, age 25."

Historians argue that many of them need not have died at all. According to Sir Basil Liddell Hart and others, Rommel had reached the end of his string when he caught up with the retreating British 8th Army, dug in for the last defence of Egypt at El Alamein. His famed Afrika Korps was short of fuel and had only 500 tanks and 5,000 men, including a substantial force of Italians he did not trust.

Facing him, Montgomery had one of the greatest military forces ever assembled until that time — 230,000 men, 1,100 tanks and more than 1,000 artillery pieces.

Moreover, Montgomery and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, both of whom wanted a major victory to bolster morale at home, knew that in just 17 days General Dwight D. Eisenhower would send a combined Allied force ashore in North Africa, so endangering Rommel's rear that he would have to retreat in haste to Tunisia.

Yet El Alamein was fought, and with such grinding slowness that many lives were lost unnecessarily by the time Rommel — down to his last 10 tanks — retreated.

But as Royal Air Force Wing Commander John Coltman, the British air attaché in Cairo who arranged yesterday's ceremonies, said, no one goes to El Alamein to debate whether the men who lie there died in vain.

"The price of pride is high, and paid by the young."

## WORLD SCENE

### The Philippine Moros

IN RECENT WEEKS reports have increased of violence in the southern Philippines, where Moslem rebels are seeking some form of autonomy, but so far the world has paid scant attention to an armed struggle which has taken the lives of thousands of persons in the past five years or so.

The origins of the conflict go back to the 16th century, when the Spanish conquered the Philippines and tried to convert the Moslems there to Christianity. Three hundred and fifty years of Spanish rule made the Filipinos, as people of basically Malayan stock, the only Roman Catholic country of Asia and left a deep Latin imprint there.

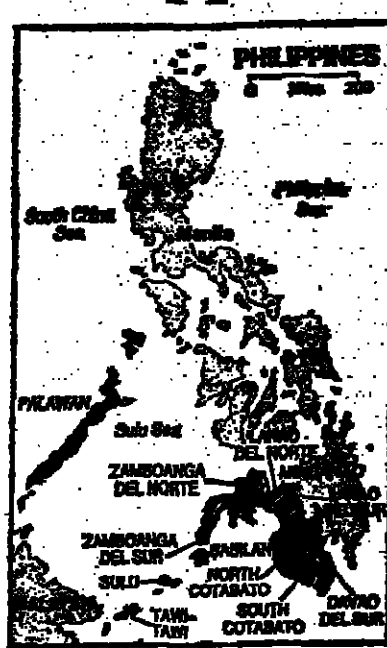
The subsequent 48 years of U.S. administration did much to impose a structure of Western education and politics, but surging nationalism led the Philippines to seek an authentic Asian identity.

The Spanish, who called the Moslems "Moros" (Moors), drove them south when they stubbornly resisted conversion. When the Philippines were ceded to the Americans after the Spanish-American war, guerrilla warfare was launched against the U.S. troops. Peace was established in 1902 except — interestingly enough — among the Moros.

And the history of trouble from the Moros did not end even after independence in 1946. Today, the trouble area in the south has six million inhabitants, two million of them Moslems. This is only about 5 percent of the country's population, but the Manila government reportedly has some 50,000 troops in the south at a cost of about \$500,000 a day.

ONE MAJOR REASON for the Moslems' desire for autonomy is undoubtedly the fact that they were largely neglected during both the Spanish and American administrations and also during the earlier years of independence. President Ferdinand Marcos in the early 1970s attempted to channel development assistance to overcome the rebellion, but the idea of Moslem autonomy probably had taken too much root then for such aid to be effective.

For some 10 months now there has been a cease-fire in the southern Philippines, punctuated by skirmishes. In the past few weeks these have escalated to dangerous propor-



Shaded areas show proposed autonomous area of 13 provinces.

tions with the massacre by Moslems of a Philippine general and 24 troops at a "peace meeting" in a market place.

This led to a Moslem claim that the army massacred 400 civilians in retaliation and a denial by Defense Undersecretary Barbano who last week blamed the killing of Gen. Bantista and his men on "those bastards in a Middle East country."

He obviously was blaming Nur Misuari, head of the Moro National Liberation Front, who is now based in Libya. Why Libya? Because the main support of the Moros for years has been Libyan strongman Muammar Gaddafi, who championed them by giving them arms (supplied by Russia). Gaddafi saw in their struggle another step to his dream of a united Moslem community from the Atlantic to the Pacific under his ideological Islamic leadership.

Still unexplained is why Gaddafi began negotiating so strongly for peace on Mindanao Island through successive Islamic conferences although Manila for obvious reasons was willing to sit at the conference table.

A cease-fire was worked out a peace plan evolved for the proposed autonomous region of 13 provinces where Christians form the majority in all but five. In late April, 61 percent of the electorate rejected MNLF proposals, and the trip continued.

IN THE PEACE talks conducted by Tripoli, the Moros, led by Misuari, dropped their demand for outright independence. Obviously they were under pressure from daili, who this year has problems on his mind, notably worrying business in the Horn of Africa. Gaddafi in this case is a common cause with C. E. Khadija, against Islamic Somali.

But Misuari, who now remains in Tripoli with his staff at daili's expense, still demands Moslem autonomous region (known as the Bangsa Moro Isl. Region), which would have its army and flag. President Ma was willing to grant a measure of autonomy, but he rejected the MNLF's more radical proposals.

In addition, neighbouring Southeast Asian states predominantly non-Muslim were not too happy at the prospect the Marcos government being pressed to maintain control in the area, and the 13 provinces have away to form a separate state.

The unpleasant prospect was independent Moro state on doorstep being a strong ally of tant Libya backed by Soviet fluence and arms.

Some months ago, Adr. Romulo Espaldon, commander of the government armed forces in south, had some eminently sensible words to say on the subject: have learned a lesson from Vietnam — we cannot solve this with military force alone. These people have neglected for centuries. We have to develop the area and provide with economic progress if we win them back.

In his epic trilogy, "USA," Dos Passos wrote: "A lot of men died in Mindanao." Unfortunately, with the way things are going in Mindanao, many more the prospect of dying there in near future.

## At posh galleries they call it erotic art

NEW YORK (AP). — If you pay \$5 at a Times Square sex shop, the picture's called pornography. If you pay \$500 at Sotheby Parke Bernet's gallery on fashionable Madison Avenue, it's called erotic art.

And, of course, bidders for the collection of designer Kenneth Jay Lane didn't have to worry about a police raid on Saturday.

The erotic, which included such choice bits as a woman making love with an antelope and a man interrupting his love-making to shoot an arrow at a rat, brought \$9,300.

There were also two watercolours by the 18th-century English painter

Thomas Rowlandson — A Saucy and The Larking Cull, the latter accompanied by a hand-written poem quite explicitly describing the action.

The erotic art was only a small part of Lane's eclectic collection which, over two days, realised \$45,620.

The hit of the sale on Saturday was an engraved crown of antlers, formerly the property of William Randolph Hearst, which went to a New York dealer for \$32,500. They were designed by Thomas Boos near Kitzbuhel, Austria, in 1904.

The dealer, Philip R. Robert, New York.

man, a retired banker and president of the New Orleans Museum, who stopped bidding the price went to \$51,000.

Newman has a vacation near Kitzbuhel and wanted to tell soldiers back to Austria. He had some thoughts after the sale and he would try to acquire the art from the dealer who bought it.

## Five killed in hail storm

MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuter). — Hail as big as hen's eggs rained Maputo for nearly half an hour, killing five people and injuring more than 100, the Mozambique agency AIM reported yesterday.

Hail stones weighing 60 grams through windows and roofs, and trees, causing extensive damage to the Mozambique capital, its port, airport, and surrounding countryside.

The agency said the dead had been electrocuted by fallen wires. Three were either hit by hailstones — some of measured 10 centimetre diameter — or by falling branches, or broken glass.

## Ex-CIA chief suppressed ship story

WASHINGTON (AP). — Former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency director William Colby conducted an "intensive campaign of persuasion" with top editors and publishers in an effort to keep secret the activities of the salvage ship, Glomar Explorer, "The Washington Post" said yesterday.

Citing documents obtained through a freedom-of-information suit, "The Post" said Colby had contacted reporters and news executives in 1975 and urged them not

to publish information about the mystery ship.

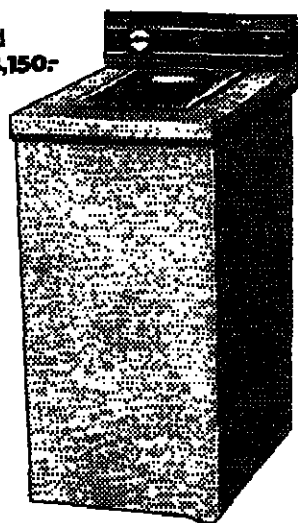
The Glomar Explorer, a huge salvage vessel apparently owned by billionaire Howard Hughes, had removed portions of a sunken Soviet submarine from the Pacific Ocean floor in 1974.

The newspaper said the CIA finally agreed to release the documents after earlier claiming that Colby's efforts to suppress the story could not be disclosed without jeopardizing national security.

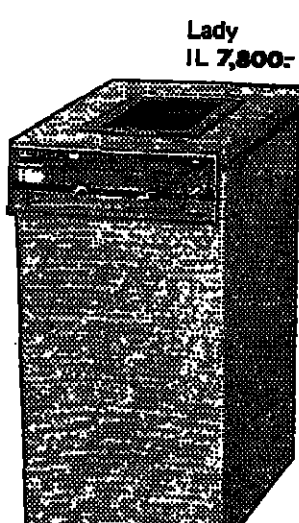
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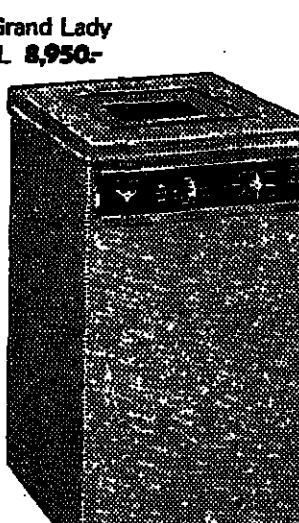
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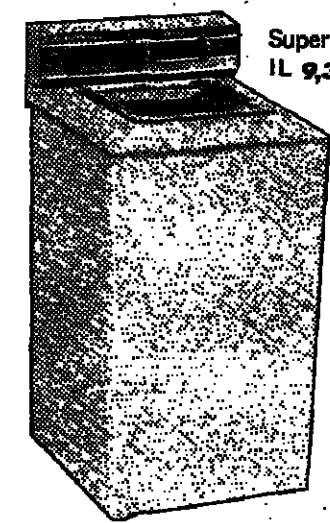
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**Moros**  
ON (UPI). — Early one morning Pamela Hibberd, 25, her two-year-old son Freddie, arms, walked onto her balcony and jumped. A place was driving her mad, "er closest friend, Patricia", after the double death, couldn't stand it. Neither can anyone else stuck up in reason — that's what she called said her husband, Richard, and Freddie would both be we had not lived here. These blocks are terrible." was preaching to the con-Britain decided long ago that se apartments are a disaster, according to a world-wide survey, feels somewhat the No other country does. saking, 34 buildings of 10 to 15 are going up simultaneously one street.

Britain, the city of Wirral is shing two 20-year-old 11- buildings whose 240 ents are deemed unliveable. Moscow, reports a UPI cor- dent, "for most Russians, ob- their own low-rent flat in a se is a dream come true." In us and Buenos Aires, report correspondents, "it is still the many to have a high-status apartment."

In Britain, a group of ate women stormed Downing not long ago with a petition ding they be moved from and frightening" high-rise ents.

als of Ealing, a London sub- vrote to 1,100 tenants in g eight or more storeys high- se, 450 said they wanted to ut.

# Terror of the towers

**Birmingham, where Pamela and Freddie Hibberd died, vows to move all families with children out of high-rises within five years. Many other British cities have begun the exodus already.**

In land-short Singapore, 55 per cent of the people live in buildings up to 25 storeys tall and 56 per cent of all suicides are people jumping off these buildings. But two psychiatrists found the highest suicide rates were "in slums and not, as widely believed, in high-rise flats."

In Britain, Pamela Hibberd's double suicide was a rare tragedy but not an isolated one. "It didn't surprise me," said Rosemary Delaney, 35, who lives on the 8th floor. "I have come desperately close to doing the same thing several times myself. I've been on tranquilizers, but sometimes I just stand in the middle of the floor and scream hysterically."

In France, the "terror of the towers," problem is crime and violence. "There exist links between modern, uniform, soulless neighbourhoods and violence," said a Justice Ministry report. "Above six storeys the level of criminality registered a definite increase."

"Since the minute we stepped in here I have been terrified," said Patricia housewife Suzanne Mercer, 38, on the 17th floor. "I never dare to let the children go out, day or night. The women in the building always go shopping in twos or threes."

Crime and violence has made

**Paris, like Britain, decide that "there will be no more high-rises."** Mayor Jacques Chirac's office said that many plans have been totally abandoned, and old programmes for high-rises on the limits of Paris are being drastically changed.

Britain's high-rise blues has an element of crime and violence, too. It has something more. Here the complaints are that high-rises become instant slums. Young wives feel trapped, imprisoned in them, cooped up with children they dare not let go below to play — if there is any play area for them. Psychological violence is worse than the physical form.

Britain must have some high-rise problems that New York and Mexico City and High-rise-full Rimini, Italy, do not share. It does. Here, a cradle-to-grave welfare state is committed to housing its people at taxpayer expense. A full third of Britain's 20 million dwellings are "council houses," built and permanently subsidized by government. The proportion is rising — in 1976 nearly 48 per cent of completed dwellings were government-built.

"After the war," says Richard Selfert, London's most prolific architect, "high-rise apartments were the quickest and most economical solution to homelessness." They went up everywhere at top speed. Since taxpayers footed the bill, they went up

as cheaply as possible. Security was not considered. Open space and playgrounds were scant. Amenities were few. Most important, these "filing cabinets in the sky," were filled by people who did not choose them.

To get a "council house" if you cannot afford anything else, you apply to your local government, then wait. Almost one million families are on waiting lists now. Available apartments go willy nilly to those at the head of the list. There is little choice. The result with high-rises has been a social catastrophe.

"It's hardly surprising that these women have to sedate themselves to get through their day," wrote journalist Angela Ince after a long study. "The lifts don't work and are used as lavatories. Tramps and junkies sleep in the halls. Muggings are taken for granted as an everyday hazard."

Anything left on doorsteps, even milk or newspapers, is stolen, said an official study of one high-rise cluster in South Acton, outside London. It said shops must board their windows or install metal grilles. Tenants hear other flats being robbed — walls are cardboard thin — but are too frightened to interfere.

"People are so ashamed of the estate they do not invite friends home," the report said. Fires are lit in rubbish chutes, communal rooms are wrecked, tenants on upper floors do not want to move lower for fear of bricks hurled through windows.

Architect John Read says the dreariness of high-rise living actively helps turn children into vandals. Paul Wright, a government housing officer, says that "a quite high proportion" of high-rise mothers become "acutely anxious" because they cannot supervise children playing far below.

"We know now we were wrong," says architect Selfert. "You can't pull them down. They are there. But I think they should be converted and restricted to non-family use."

"Our policy for some years now," says the Environment Department, "has been to advise local authorities to move young families out of high-rise flats." Its nationwide study found four families out of 10 "bitterly unhappy" at being "stuck in the sky."

Yet, Britain's high-rise blues do not arise solely because tall buildings are tall. "The height of the building has little to do with the quality of living," says Kim Daylin, who lives in a tall one. "You ought to talk to people who live in a high-rise where the building is locked and secure, with a full-time porter at the door and 20th-century cleaning of halls and lobbies."

"What makes these council flats filthy," says journalist Ince, "is the filthy habits of some of the people who live there, and the degradation by other people who are, apparently, freely allowed to trespass."

Britain's tallest apartment buildings are three bleak, concrete piles in a central-London complex called the Barbican. Their apartments are comparatively luxurious. Rents are high. Competition for them is sharp, and living in them brings prestige.

Nobody jumps from the Barbican.



Rimón running in the Canary Islands. (Brigitte Oute)

## Outrunning the Angel of Death

By MACABEE DEAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — For many men a near-fatal heart attack is a knock-out blow; but David Rimón, today 62, transformed his into such a successful way of life that several physicians regularly send their patients to him — not for medical advice but for his ability to inspire others not to throw in the towel.

"When I start out on my 10-kilometre morning run, and the going gets a bit tough, I just remember that the Angel of Death is up there hovering over me," he says, "and I've made up my mind to thumb my nose at him until the year 2035 — when I shall be 120."

Nine years ago, at the age of 63, he was hospitalized with such an acute infarct that after his discharge he was told to avoid all effort, "not even to pick up anything heavier than a book," lest he return to the hospital — if he made it alive.

Then Rimón heard of the Gotheiner method of rehabilitation. This is based on the theory (now widely accepted throughout the world) that the heart — even a badly damaged one — is still a muscle, and like all muscles, it has to be exercised properly and under constant medical supervision.

Under such guidance, he gradually built up his heart until today — He either runs 10 kms. along the Tel Aviv seashore or goes in for a serious session of weight-lifting.

David Rimón has run round Mt. Tabor; he ran in the International Olympic Folk Sport, held in Augsburg, West Germany, during the Munich Olympics. When the other participants learned that a few years earlier he was told to "take it easy and not strain himself," he became an overnight "TV sensation."

Since then he has been "written up" in 14 different languages in nine countries. His book "From Heart Attack to Popular Olympics" became an overnight best-seller and was out of print within a few days.

He is now writing an expanded version, which will probably also bear the stamp of approval of the Sports Authority.

He has lectured abroad in Germany, England, France and most recently in the Canary Islands, where he also ran.

Here in Israel, he has been invited to lecture to soldiers, policemen, ordinary Israelis, and especially new immigrants.

He speaks six languages (Hebrew, English, German, Yiddish, Arabic and Ladino) for he grew up in Petah Tikva when that city was the meeting-ground of many ethnic groups. A recent documentary on him won first prize in a competition sponsored by the Israel Broadcasting Authority.

As his fame spread, he was invited by several doctors to lecture not only to heart-attack victims, but also to those suffering from diabetes and high-blood pressure, for his methods have a beneficial effect on many ailments.

**WHAT are Rimón's recommendations?**

Simple to understand, but they take a will of iron to carry out:

Proper breathing, proper exercise (a brisk walk of 100 steps a minute can replace running — but medical supervision is necessary), gymnastics, correct diet, no smoking or other vices including alcohol — but he slyly admits that "sipping a little glass of wine before retiring is not a vice," relaxing sleep and rest.

Recently, shortly after midnight, a phone call woke him up.

"Mr. Rimón," the voice said, "I'm 70 and I've just been invited to the U.S. for a visit. It will be my first time in an aeroplane. My doctor told me it would kill me. What medical advice can you give me? Should I go or not?"

Rimón answered: "I can't give you medical advice, but if I were in your shoes, not going would give me a heart attack and kill me. So go, have a good time, and when you come back, tell me about your trip. Call me up — but not at midnight."

And Rimón pulled the phone plug out of the wall and went back to sleep.

## Precedent for a new idea

By SEAYA SHAPIRO / Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TRIAL** villages, so highly tended for settlers in Galilee had a precedent 5,000 years through the ancient desert from our Negev to the Nejd in semi-nomadic people lived permanent villages, raising hunting antelopes, and mending their income by copper.

na may be the most famous which remains of this culture because we have made a study of the area; but industrial-hunting-villages are the norm than the exception for a vast south east of Timna," or Benno Rothenberg told Jerusalem Post. He said he had aerial photographs of the site and that inhabitants there had the same pattern of life as the Timna area.

horation of this came in the of excavations carried out the past summer by Dr. Ivan Lich at a site south of Yotvata. first noticed this site, many ago," Prof. Rothenberg says. "The site was a 'copper' village, where he carried out his work under the auspices of the University. Recently, he severed that connection and the Archaeological Institute of London University and is heading the archaeological excavations in Rio Tinto, Spain.

In Rio Tinto, he says, copper, silver and some gold are mined. Mining is expected to be extended to a large area that served the Phoenicians in antiquity. In the next two years a massive archaeological excavation will be carried out there, all the finds transferred to museums, "and the site abandoned to the technologists," Prof. Rothenberg said.

**THE BOTANICAL** name tulip is derived from the Persian word for turban (tulbān) which the flower was thought to resemble. A member of the lily-family, it grows wild from Asia Minor to China. In Israel tulips (tulip) or "coloured," in Hebrew) grow wild on the hills around Jerusalem. In the Shimon plain region and on the mountains of the Southern Negev (protected plant). The botanical name of our local flower is "tulipa montana."

Although the tulip is today a popular garden plant all over the world — the pride of Holland, the beauty of all English royal and cottage gardens, the star of international flower shows — it was unknown completely in the West until the end of the 16th century. No Western painting, pottery or textile earlier than the latter part of the 16th century shows it.

They came to the West through an introduction from Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, the man who rebuilt around Jerusalem the walls we still admire today. He cultivated tulips in his palace garden at Constantinople. In 1554, Dr. Busbecq, the ambassador sent to Turkey by Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I, admired the flowers at a garden party at the seraglio and later received a basket of tulip bulbs as a present for the Kaiser. He sent it by a special courier to Vienna. At that time an Austrian prince married a Dutch nobleman and received some of the bulbs as a wedding gift from the Austrian monarch. This is how the first tulip bulbs reached their new homeland, where millions of them are growing today for export all over the world under the proud title "Dutch tulips."

The bulbs from the garden of Suleiman were almost certainly not wild ones, but hybrids, which must have been cultivated for a very long time. Development from a seed to a bulbflower takes seven years and the breeding of different colours and shapes takes a generation.

The tulip was introduced into England in 1578 and then travelled to Flanders and France. By the end of the century no woman of fashion would be seen in spring without a bunch of rare tulip blooms tucked into her dress. Within a few years bulbs were changing hands for fantastic sums. Their popularity inspired Rubens to paint his second wife Helena in her tulip garden. Everyone who had a few square metres of back garden was growing tulips. A craze for speculation on bulbs developed, affecting noblemen and maldeservants alike.

**Tulip mania in Holland.** Up to 1634, the sale of tulips was a legitimate business, but for the next three years they were used as a medium of wild speculation. Bulbs were not purchased to be planted, but bought in the hope that they could be sold within a few days for a higher price.

People sold bulbs that were still in the ground or in the seedling stage without blooms. It was an exchange of contracts. The same bulb could be sold over and over again in a single day. Stock exchanges were set up at inns in many Dutch villages. Ordinary business was forgotten while people spent their time in tulip gambling. At first everybody won and no one lost. As the game grew wilder, houses and estates were mortgaged. Workmen sold their tools for tulip bulbs. During this period the bulb of the famous *Rembrandt* variety (white-red flowers and a blue tinted base) reached a price of 13,000 florins. Other bulbs were exchanged for large quantities of wine, beer, butter and cheese. A contemporary English paper, "The Spectator," mentioned the sale of oxen, pigs and sheep for a single tulip bulb.

The tulip mania lasted for three years. Suddenly, early in the spring of 1637, the crash came. Everybody wanted to sell, no one wanted to buy. As prices fell whole families were ruined. The confusion was so serious that the Dutch Government had to appoint special courts to hear the many cases of disputed ownership. For a long time after the crash, tulips were in disfavour. By the beginning of the 18th century, tulips were again welcome in the garden and the favourite flower of Holland. Bulbs as an "under ground

## Bulb time (part III)

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



Set bulbs in pots so noses are just below the pot rim. Be sure not to overwater. Firm soil down and water.

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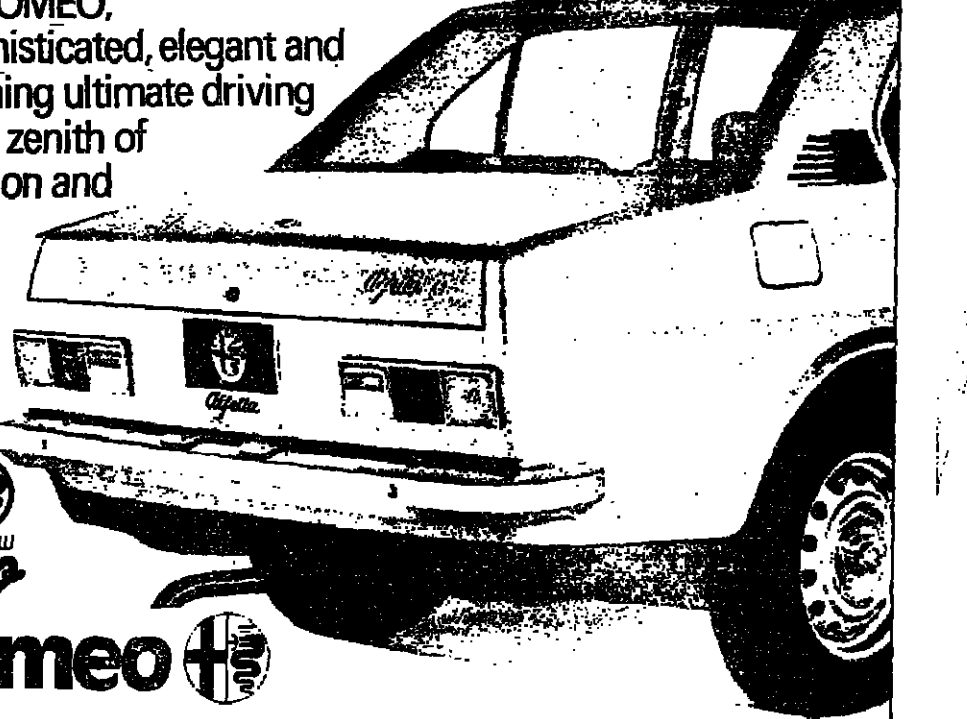
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Henry Ford

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SERIES	ANNUAL INTEREST %	
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Preference will be given to orders placed before Tuesday.

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MUSIC / Benjamin Bar-Am

## Show stealing castanets

THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC conducted by Benjamin Bar-Am, castanets and dancer Diana Blacher, castanets and dancer (Light Classical Music subscription concert No. 1, Tel Aviv, Maccabi Auditorium, Oct. 19) Blacher, "Le Boon sur le toit"; Tzvi: "Casta"; Do Falla: Spanish Dance No. 1 from "La Vía Larga"; Larregui: "Viva Navarra"; Do Falla: Three dances from "The Three-Cornered Hat"; Gershwin: "American in Paris."

THIS was undoubtedly the first time that a castanet virtuoso has appeared as a soloist with the I.P.O. Miss Blacher handles her "instrument" with incredible dexterity, revealing a deeply felt inner rhythm, a musical pulse stemming from total bodily involvement. Castanets, movement and dance are, of course, inseparable and this created a problem, hemmed in as the performer was between the concertmaster and the conductor. Miss

Blacher had little freedom of movement and, the little she could do in this direction did not always seem either natural or effective.

But the castanets as such were truly amazing. Listening carefully, one could discern not only finely patterned rhythmic phrases but delicate variations of pitch, timbre and dynamics. No wonder she stole the show and aroused great enthusiasm.

The orchestra was not in particularly good form and Mr. Bertini is undoubtedly capable of incomparably better and greater things. Milhaud's "Boon sur le toit" was pale in musicality, slack in tempo, monotonous in sound, and burdensome in length. Only in the last piece, Gershwin's "American in Paris" did Bertini give us something fairly enjoyable.

BASKETBALL / Steve Kaplan

## Season opens tonight

The National Basketball League begins play tonight after a six-month recess, with a new playoff system, many new players and two new teams moved up from the second division.

Following the example of other European Leagues, the association decided on a playoff system where the top six teams in the standings at the end of the season will play a series of home-and-away matches to determine the league champion.

The "American invasion" of the first division continues this year with 17 foreign players registered for the league's 12 teams.

Headed the list is Tel Aviv Elitzur, which invited and tested 10 different players from the U.S. during the summer. Of these, five remain, two were sent to Ashdod Hapoel and three went to the U.S. But in spite of all the additions made by the teams, the picture at the top of the league should remain almost the same. Tel Aviv Maccabi has added two players to its European and league champion squad which should make it that much stronger. Bob Fiescher, a 2.06-metre pivot, should make Maccabi unbeatable in rebounding, and Hassan Keren, acquired from Ramat Gan Hapoel, will give extra outside shooting strength.

Ramat Gan Hapoel, last year's second-place finishers, lost most of their team. However, the nucleus of the squad remains, and the addition of playmaker Charlie Davis should keep them near the top.

Tel Aviv Hapoel has added 2.06-metre John Willis, 2.17-metre Dave Newmark, and two-metre Jose Rodriguez to their already-strong team to pose a serious threat to Mac-

cabi's hegemony over the league. They played their opener last week and easily handled Tel Aviv Betar, 97-48.

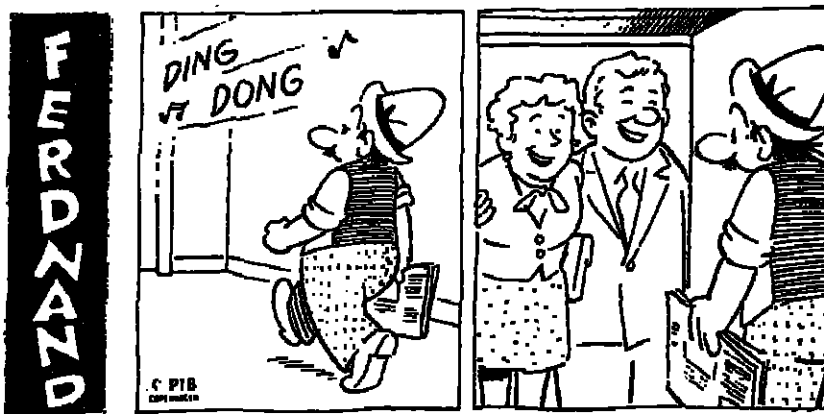
Givat-Yagor Hapoel, last year's fourth-place finishers, have been seriously hampered by the retirement of Ramat Marzel, captain of the national team, and the injury to Ira Harari, who will be sidelined for four months.

Elsewhere, Ramat Gan Maccabi should be stronger than last year's 10th-place finish with the addition of 2.17-metre Australian pivot man Tom Bender and two Americans. Tel Aviv Elitzur, despite the legion of new players, is the big question mark. Another unknown quantity is Ashdod Hapoel, who could be this year's surprise team, with the league's set young players. South Tel Aviv Maccabi, also a young squad, should be capable of surprising the leaders.

Givat Brenner-Na'an Hapoel and Haifa Maccabi seem to be the candidates most likely to be relegated to the second division.

Of the two new teams in the league, Haifa Hapoel appears the stronger and may even be a factor in gaining one of the six playoff spots. Tel Aviv Betar has brought in a group of veterans to become the oldest team in the league based on players' ages.

Today's games: Tel Aviv Maccabi v. South Tel Aviv Maccabi; Ramat Gan Hapoel v. Ashdod Hapoel; Givat-Yagor Hapoel v. Ramat Gan Maccabi; Givat Brenner-Na'an Hapoel v. Haifa Maccabi; Haifa Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Elitzur.



## ENTERTAINMENT

## TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL:** 8.35 English 6, 8.55 Science and Nature 2-5, 9.00 Math 7, 9.20 Special education, 9.40 Programme for kindergarten, 10.10 Science, 10.30 English 6, 11.10 English 6, 11.30 Math, 12.00 English 6, 12.30 Children Like Us, 12.40 Electricity 8, 13.00 Biology 9-10, 13.40 Literature 9-12, 14.00 Programme for kindergarten, 16.30 Everyman's University.

**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:** 17.30 The Time Tunnel: The Death Trap, 18.15 Cartoons, 18.30 News roundup, 18.50 Sports, 19.15 Projector, 19.27 Programme announcements, 19.30 News and Weekly Magazine, 19.50 News, 20.00 News, 20.10 News, 20.20 News, 20.30 News, 20.40 News, 20.50 News, 21.00 News, 21.10 News, 21.20 News, 21.30 News, 21.40 News, 21.50 News, 22.00 News, 22.10 News, 22.20 News, 22.30 News, 22.40 News, 22.50 News, 23.00 News, 23.10 News, 23.20 News, 23.30 News, 23.40 News, 23.50 News, 24.00 News.

**ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:** 18.30 News roundup, 18.50 Sports, 19.15 Projector, 19.27 Programme announcements, 19.30 News and Weekly Magazine, 19.50 News, 20.00 News, 20.10 News, 20.20 News, 20.30 News, 20.40 News, 20.50 News, 21.00 News, 21.10 News, 21.20 News, 21.30 News, 21.40 News, 21.50 News, 22.00 News, 22.10 News, 22.20 News, 22.30 News, 22.40 News, 22.50 News, 23.00 News, 23.10 News, 23.20 News, 23.30 News, 23.40 News, 23.50 News, 24.00 News.

**HEBREW PROGRAMMES:** 20.00 with Morasha: Documentary film on young people living on kibbutzim (agricultural settlements) and their attitudes towards religion and the older generation, 20.30 Big Screen, Little Screen, 21.30 Drama: Nancy and Annie, Based on D.H. Lawrence's novel about the disappointment of a young woman who returns to her first love after an extended period in London. With Elizabeth Bennett and Tom Chadborn, 22.20 Law of the Land: Should Israeli citizens be extradited to countries, 23.30 News, 23.50 News, 24.00 News, 24.10 News, 24.20 News, 24.30 News, 24.40 News, 24.50 News, 25.00 News, 25.10 News, 25.20 News, 25.30 News, 25.40 News, 25.50 News, 26.00 News, 26.10 News, 26.20 News, 26.30 News, 26.40 News, 26.50 News, 27.00 News, 27.10 News, 27.20 News, 27.30 News, 27.40 News, 27.50 News, 28.00 News, 28.10 News, 28.20 News, 28.30 News, 28.40 News, 28.50 News, 29.00 News, 29.10 News, 29.20 News, 29.30 News, 29.40 News, 29.50 News, 30.00 News, 30.10 News, 30.20 News, 30.30 News, 30.40 News, 30.50 News, 31.00 News, 31.10 News, 31.20 News, 31.30 News, 31.40 News, 31.50 News, 32.00 News, 32.10 News, 32.20 News, 32.30 News, 32.40 News, 32.50 News, 33.00 News, 33.10 News, 33.20 News, 33.30 News, 33.40 News, 33.50 News, 34.00 News, 34.10 News, 34.20 News, 34.30 News, 34.40 News, 34.50 News, 35.00 News, 35.10 News, 35.20 News, 35.30 News, 35.40 News, 35.50 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# AVIV STOCKS

## Hapoalim losses stun

VIV. — The Discount Bank group of shares did not yesterday as the group and a new major capital announcement by way of a public and issue. (See story, col. 6.)

announcement came as Bank Hapoalim shares continued, for the session in a row, to lose. Investors have become used to Bank Hapoalim shares rising lately but generally in one session. The losses in the session of about three per cent left the investment public at a loss. This is undeniably, as during the last two sessions massive losses of up to 10 per cent, had no effect on the price of these shares. The price of the shares, however, had been much greater had the Discount Bank been traded. Mirafim, in the bank, backtracked by seven to eight points, and Union Bank unchanged.

gauge banks were mixed. Mortgage Bank of Israel was up 10 per cent to 661. The bank was gaining three to five points, and Development Bank, but Shikun "B" lost 10 to 100.

Insurance issues it was put on a stellar performance. The shares were ahead by 10 to 15 per cent, as the exchange rate "unlimited upward." Other shares in the market in a narrow range, with development and real estate traded quietly without big changes. Anonim was the

B-LINKED	12.15.77	12.16.77	12.17.77
1000 (1)	841	838	838
1000 (2)	841	838	838
1000 (3)	841	838	838
1000 (4)	841	838	838
1000 (5)	841	838	838
1000 (6)	841	838	838
1000 (7)	841	838	838
1000 (8)	841	838	838
1000 (9)	841	838	838
1000 (10)	841	838	838

FINANCIAL	12.15.77	12.16.77	12.17.77
1000 (1)	841	838	838
1000 (2)	841	838	838
1000 (3)	841	838	838
1000 (4)	841	838	838
1000 (5)	841	838	838
1000 (6)	841	838	838
1000 (7)	841	838	838
1000 (8)	841	838	838
1000 (9)	841	838	838
1000 (10)	841	838	838

STATE	12.15.77	12.16.77	12.17.77
1000 (1)	841	838	838
1000 (2)	841	838	838
1000 (3)	841	838	838
1000 (4)	841	838	838
1000 (5)	841	838	838
1000 (6)	841	838	838
1000 (7)	841	838	838
1000 (8)	841	838	838
1000 (9)	841	838	838
1000 (10)	841	838	838

# STOCK MARKET NEWS

**SEPH MORGENSTERN**  
VIV. — Major Euro-bond interest in the international market. Notices of such issues in terms of the bond as well as financial institutions placing issues. The recent Malaysia bond offering listed the issuing group as an array of financial houses, elements to this effect are the "Harold Tribune" and "Financial Times." These among others the Union Bank, the Deutsche Bank, and the Arab-Malaysian Bank.

an-Clore-Mayer Corp. has its financial results for the ending March 31, 1977. In the company's portfolio, IL1.5, in the Tel Aviv Building, Bank of Jerusalem, and Mortgage and a building project in IL1.5. After-tax earnings by 70 per cent to IL1.5.

ial circles do not believe Polgat Group will exercise to purchase the Ata shares receiver for the assets of

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only loser in the group as the shares lost 21 to 270. Industrials were generally mixed. Outstanding on the upside, were the Tel Aviv shares. The registered stock rose by 8.4 per cent to 490 while the bearer climbed 7 per cent to 461.

Argaman (B) was also strong as it rose by 7.5 per cent to 559. Elron IL2 regained the 1,000 mark as it gained 30 points. Nechushtan (B) lost 40 to 1215.

The National Investment dollar was four points ahead to IL1.53 as more than \$300,000 changed hands.

The 6.5 per cent Defence Loans, Optional Loans and the 100 per cent linked four per cent ticket bonds were in demand and rose accordingly. The action was generally associated with the shortly to be announced step-by-step subsidy reductions.

Most Active Issues	12.15.77	12.16.77	12.17.77
Hapoalim (B) 419.5	419.5	419.5	419.5
Hapoalim (R) 419.5	419.5	419.5	419.5
Bank Leumi 394.2	394.2	394.2	394.2
Shares traded: 11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680
Conversions: 11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680
Underwritten: 11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680
Netted: 11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680
Market Demand: 11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680
Turnover: 11,680	11,680	11,680	11,680

INDUSTRIAL	12.15.77	12.16.77	12.17.77
1000 (1)	841	838	838
1000 (2)	841	838	838
1000 (3)	841	838	838
1000 (4)	841	838	838
1000 (5)	841	838	838
1000 (6)	841	838	838
1000 (7)	841	838	838
1000 (8)	841	838	838
1000 (9)	841	838	838
1000 (10)	841	838	838

INVESTMENT COMPANIES	12.15.77	12.16.77	12.17.77
1000 (1)	841	838	838
1000 (2)	841	838	838
1000 (3)	841	838	838
1000 (4)	841	838	838
1000 (5)	841	838	838
1000 (6)	841	838	838
1000 (7)	841	838	838
1000 (8)	841	838	838
1000 (9)	841	838	838
1000 (10)	841	838	838

# Dr. Gaathon writes

In your issue of September 23, Meir Merhav disputes (see) Michael Michael's recommendation of a one-time devaluation of, say, 20 per cent, and the continuation of mini-devaluations. Arguing against a substantial one-time devaluation, Merhav claims that there is not sufficient idle export capacity for the devaluation to raise exports. In his view, the foremost task is to create additional export capacity, in particular in specific export-oriented branches. He maintains that the rise in our exports during the last three or four years was the result, not of shifting output from slackening domestic demand to sales abroad, as Michael says, but rather the fruit of investments in specific export industries made several years earlier.

In my opinion, Merhav disregards the fact that the boundary between goods and services which can be sold either at home or abroad is not rigid; there is a wide range of products which are not exported only because it is more profitable to sell them here.

At the end of his article, Merhav recommends strong measures to restrain inflation by "an equitable incomes policy," that is, by preventing wages and profits from rising more, or even as much as, prices.

But an increase in the excise tax on cigarettes does not increase the purchasing power of incomes in general but of smokers only, and therefore induces them to smoke less, the increase in the pound prices of imports through devaluation decreases the purchasing power of the pound only in regard to imported goods, inducing people to switch to the household expenditure to domestic products.

Moreover, devaluation has the advantage that, as long as Israel has an import surplus, the additional pound revenue of the Government from the sale of foreign currency to importers will exceed the additional proceeds due to exporters. In addition, expected devaluation induces exporters and recipients of transfer payments from abroad, other things being equal, to hold on to their foreign currency holdings and refrain from converting them into Israeli pounds as long as possible.

To be sure, the qualification "other things being equal" implies that the public should not expect the rise in domestic prices to exceed the rate of devaluation. In other words, that the inflationary pressure should be sufficiently reduced. In the past few years, this goal has not been fully achieved; in general, the price of exports did not rise substantially above domestic ones. In consequence, exports stagnated, and the export of black capital and hoarding of non-perishable consumer goods was stimulated. But this does not mean that devaluation was the cause of inflation. Without devaluation, inflationary pressures would have increased even more. Even a rate of devaluation which adjusts current exchange rates of domestic price levels is preferable to fixed exchange rates.

A one-time two-digit devaluation, tentatively recommended by Michael, would be justified following extensive research in the manpower and equipment capacity of potential export industries and

their potential markets, as well as the prospects of the Government's ability to prevent domestic price rises from eroding the desired improvement in competitiveness.

## Debating devaluation

The pros and cons of devaluation of the pound are discussed in this article by Dr. A.L.Gaathon, senior adviser to the Bank of Israel, and POST Economic Editor Meir Merhav.

Dr. Gaathon further argues that without the devaluations inflation would have been even worse. This kind of argument in favour of official policy is by definition irrefutable, for whenever things go right, it is official policy that made it so; and if things do not go so well, then without that policy matters would have been even worse. It follows that official policy can never be wrong.

To which no answer can really be made.

Finally, Dr. Gaathon repeats the argument that mini-devaluations have made the adjustment of the economy less difficult than large, infrequent devaluations. I can only repeat that I believe that the system has been mainly convenient for the bureaucracy, which has become much less exposed to criticism and debate by making devaluation an insidious process.

The argument that mini-devaluations are a tardy variant of a floating exchange rate is equivalent to saying that the steady rise in the temperature of a sick person is similar to the normal fluctuations of a healthy person's body heat. A constantly falling exchange rate, of course, fixed and within the framework of a currency control system, is as much fully administered as a fixed exchange rate. It has nothing to do with a freely floating rate, which is something only the economically strong nations permit themselves.

And whenever something gets out of balance, they get out of the poker game.

that policy. Such proof has never been presented.

Dr. Gaathon is also right in saying that expected devaluation will induce holders of foreign exchange to keep it abroad for as long as possible. Most people would think that it is desirable that this foreign exchange be sold to the Bank of Israel, to increase our official balances. If one purpose of policy has been to induce people to keep their foreign currency abroad, I have misunderstood it, but it may have been successful.

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## Mini move, but welcome

THE TREASURY'S present round of price increases on subsidized goods and services — resulting from a new policy of creeping subsidy cuts — is noteworthy mainly for what it is not. It is neither novel nor unexpected, and despite the opposition of Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meisel it does not threaten an attack on workers' living standards.

Least of all does it augur any new departure towards a coherent economic policy.

The planned price increases, which are expected to save the Treasury some IL500m. during the rest of the current fiscal year, will probably raise the consumer price index on the average by no more than 2 per cent.

This average will be little consolation to the low-income groups in whose consumption basket the subsidized goods and services weigh most heavily. Yet it is clear that when inflation runs at the rate of 30 per cent a year, the prices of subsidized goods and services cannot be kept stable artificially.

Nonetheless, such price increases, which are the equivalent of indirect taxes, will inevitably have a regressive impact. The very lowest income groups should therefore be compensated fully and without delay for the rise in their cost of living.

If Finance Minister Eshkol really intends to space out the reduction of subsidies so as to spread them more or less evenly over time, there is little point to Mr. Meisel's demand that the price hikes be timed so as to become reflected in the cost-of-living allowance. In retrospect, it is to be regretted that the proposed system of a gradual reduction of subsidies was not adopted long ago.

Ineluctable as the subsidy cuts may be in a time of steep inflation, it only points up that the oft-repeated promise to slow down inflation and renew economic growth is being relegated to an ever more distant future. So far there is no indication that the Finance Minister has any clear idea of what strategy will lead to attainment of these goals.

The present economic mini-package is once again no more than a stop-gap measure. It is justified on the grounds that the economy is faced with a demand inflation, which requires that excess purchasing power be mopped up.

In truth, the massive injection of cash in recent months may, after a lag of 6-9 months, create conditions of demand inflation; but for the time being there is no sign of it. The available data show that by far the largest part of the price inflation is of the cost-push type, and therefore largely government-induced.

Perhaps Mr. Eshkol should re-examine the recession oriented approach he inherited from his predecessor. It is a policy that has kept the economy in a state of stagnation for nearly four years — with no change in sight.

## The target: Jews

THE DETAILS of last week's dramatic rescue of the Lufthansa hostages from the hands of Arab terrorists has been pushed out of public awareness by the equally dramatic denouement of the suicide of the Baader-Meinhof prisoners and the Schleyer murder. This is a pity, for closer scrutiny of the Lufthansa case suggests a pattern which should trip alarm bells, especially for Jews, but no less so for civilized people the world over.

The hijacking of the German aircraft had nothing to do with the Arab-Israeli dispute; neither did the earlier Japan Airlines outrage. Nonetheless, in both cases the terrorists, Arabs in one and Japanese in the other, made a point of seeking Jewish passengers for special "treatment." They appeared to be greatly disappointed in their failure to find any.

There is a danger in the world becoming inured to such an application of the "Selektion Prinzip" against Jews established by Dr. Josef Mengele of Auschwitz fame. The practical working of this "principle" nowadays was demonstrated by the German hijackers of the Air France plane that landed at Entebbe last year, where scores of Jewish passengers were promptly separated from the non-Jews; and by the Black Muslim Hanafi capture of the Bnai Brith headquarters in Washington earlier this year.

The prevailing tendency is to write off these acts as "regrettable but understandable" expressions of Arab and even Moslem rage against Jews, as the international extension of the fight against Israel, to whose annihilation they are ultimately pledged. This attempted rationalization is widely accepted — paradoxically enough — along with the standard pretence that the Arabs carefully distinguish between "Jews" and "Zionists."

The Lufthansa case, however, provided clear proof that the anti-Jewish phobia is the motor-force behind Arab cooperation with international terrorism. For consider the following facts:

The Lufthansa hijackers automatically headed for Arab airports, on the obvious assumption that only in the Arab world would they be assured sympathetic treatment. Although the Somali government no doubt collaborated to some degree, however grudgingly, with the German anti-terrorist commando group, it did so in patent expectation of a Western payoff in the Ogaden war — and only under international pressure.

After the event, and in response to West German expressions of thanks, the Somali government went out of its way to deny any involvement in foiling the hijacker's murderous intentions, in order to maintain face in the Arab world, and neither Somalia nor any other Arab state joined with other states in congratulating Bonn on the rescue.

Perhaps most shocking of all: the Lufthansa captain who was murdered by the hijackers was delivered into their hands for execution by officials of the Aden airport in Southern Yemen, after he had managed to escape from the plane.

In the light of this evidence — and in view of the further fact that the entire case was wholly unconnected with the Middle East conflict — the readiness in Western capitals to swallow the contention that in the Lufthansa incident the Arab states — and even the PLO — have shown their newly acquired "aversion" to air piracy as a policy is certainly amazing.

Least comprehensible has been the campaign mounted by the Bonn Government immediately after the rescue extolling Arab cooperation as an important step in the further cementing of Arab-German relations.

## POSTSCRIPTS

THE BOND of sisterhood between women can sometimes override politics.

At the recent triennial conference of the International Federation of University Women, to which the Israel Association sent a delegation, one of the Israeli delegates was pleasantly surprised to find her counterpart from Sri Lanka (which no longer maintains diplomatic ties

with Israel) coming up to talk to her. "So Golda's gone," said the Sri Lankan with genuine regret in her voice.

"And so has Mrs. Bandaranaike," replied the Israeli.

"We've both lost our women Prime Ministers," noted the Sri Lankan mournfully.

The two walked off arm-in-arm to the conference session. F.D.

AFTER FOUR MONTHS of Likud government, one is amazed by the total unpreparedness of its leaders — psychologically, personally and operationally — for taking up the reins of power. It is as if they had long ago given up any hope of winning an election and behaved accordingly.

This unpreparedness is reflected in the dearth of legislative business to keep the Knesset busy; in the great difficulty the government, and the Likud parties, have had in finding and mobilizing suitable candidates to staff top government posts which make all the difference in initiating and implementing policy changes; and in the failure to have any detailed plans ready for the policy changes that could have been expected from a new and ideologically different government.

Consider foreign policy. The past four months have witnessed an impressive and, to this observer, a welcome change in Mr. Begin's attitudes towards the crucial question of Israel's foreign policy tactics. The change is welcome primarily because it provides evidence that Israel's Prime Minister is in contact with political reality — no matter how painful it may be to him and to Israel — and is not persisting in the role of a blinkered tree believer, which was the image he conveyed as the Leader of the Opposition.

It should not be assumed that Mr. Begin had no choice but to change. After all, he could have continued in the same direction as his ideological colleague and Information Adviser, Shmuel Katz. The fact that Mr. Begin has proven more flexible and more open is commendable in itself, but it raises a serious question.

Mr. Begin's flexibility can be assumed to be the result of a changed awareness of political reality. But does that mean that he has an unfocused image of that reality all the time he was in the Opposition? What was he doing all those years?

THE SITUATION is not much different when one considers domestic issues. Five months after the elections and four months after the Likud's assumption of power, there is still no sign of any meaningful, coherent economic policy. To be sure, there has been much firing from the hip, sporadic floating of not very inflated trial balloons, and attempts at some ideological pyrotechnics concerning charges of favoritism to kibbutzim, the "scorched earth" the Alignment government reputedly left behind, and so on.

It is encouraging to hear that Messrs. Ehrlich, Flom, Hurvitz and Co. are learning from experience. The well-founded implication that their learning process

# It's not been easy to take power — or lose it

Neither the Likud Cabinet nor the Alignment seems to be prepared for its new role in the country — of Government and opposition, writes

YOSEF GOELL. He suggests, for one thing, that the Labour Party must think seriously about changes in its top team if it is to be effective.

began only on June 21, is troubling. What were they doing during the long years when they should have been preparing for the Great Day? The same troubling question may be asked of practically all the present office-holders, who give the impression of not having invested much thought in the problems they are confronting.

In all fairness, it could be argued that, with the exception of Mr. Begin, none of the other Likud ministers had any way of knowing which post he would be assigned to. At the beginning of the election campaign, Mr. Begin was repeatedly asked whether the Likud would name a shadow cabinet, so that prospective ministers could prepare for the jobs they might have to fill. And he consistently rejected the idea, mainly because he wanted to avert an all-out struggle for power before that power had been won.

ALL THIS, of course, is being said in criticism of the Likud's performance, or non-performance, while in

the Opposition. My main intention, however, is to apply the same questions, not to the past, but to the present and future: not to the Likud Government, but to the Alignment Opposition.

Common courtesy and a feeling of humanity dictate that the stricken Alignment be accorded a period of grace in which to recover from its abysmal defeat. But five months after the event, one has a nagging feeling that the Alignment has not yet even begun to settle down to exploit the positive aspects of being relegated to the Opposition.

There are positive aspects to being out of power. In addition to the time to look inward and re-establish the minimum of internal integration needed for a functioning party, there is a release from the daily pressures of governmental responsibility.

There is, or should be, time to strengthen the leadership, to attract new faces, and, most important of all, to think and to plan.

It is a truism that the Likud did not so much win the election as the

Alignment lost it. But Alignment or "Labour" simply a theoretical category identifiable party leadership. May, and there is good reason to believe that if the same leadership fielded again three years later, Labour will lose again. One needs in Labour's top team time to make them is now ten years in the Opposition.

LABOUR must analyse the situation made in office. How tackle the same problems given a reprieve and return power in a few years? How party put its finger on the society and attempt to cure cases? Opposition-time is a God-given opportunity to give to such important quest policy.

Labour is fortunate in having institution that is capable should have been, dealing with politics all along: its at Beit Berl. Because of pressures and the daily considerations of a party in however, the political stand were conducted there rarely, had any effect on Labour's. But the mechanisms for directed thinking and plans last — it does not have to be established from scratch.

Asking the Likud, "What do during 24 years in the position?" is legitimate or but somewhat academic for the other hand, one can see that some people in Labour, asking themselves a similar question. The answer may well mine the length of time the spend in the Opposition.

## READERS' LETTERS

### THE LOYALTIES OF AMERICAN JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the welter of statements concerning America's recent shift in Middle Eastern policy and the consequent reactions of Israel and world Jewry, the Administration suggested that that country ought to put American interests before Israeli ones. The statement brings to mind the age-old bogey of "dual loyalties," an accusation often made against Jewish citizens in the Diaspora. It was natural, therefore, for the American Jewish lobby to stress the congruence of American and Israeli interests, particularly when viewed against the backdrop of Soviet machinations in this area.

But the very fact that the "dual loyalty" issue was raised must not go unnoticed. For it might signal more directly a change not just in foreign policy concerning Israel, but a challenge as to the place and status that American Jewry enjoys in the world's largest democratic society.

Compared with the situation in Eastern Europe, where Jews had adverse feelings towards traditionally anti-Semitic governments, American Jewry evinced a positive identification with what was regarded to be a truly pluralistic society, that gave to that community the fullest freedom of development and expression.

Despite this apparently happy state of affairs American Jewry preferred for many decades to stress

its separate identity in religious terms rather than ethnic ones. After the Six-Day War, however, the majority of American Jews came to regard Israel quite clearly as the homeland. After all, the Irish, the Italians and the Germans clung to their ethnic links; so why should the Jews not do the same?

The ethnic link has certainly exposed American Jewry, much more than before, to the vicissitudes of Diaspora Jewish identification, in what sociologists have come to regard as a far from perfect pluralistic order. It would be reasonable to ask how equal are the various ethnic groups in that society even when the focus is not on the blacks and the coloured.

Is it the case that Jews have now been singled out for differential treatment in what might be the more WASPish attitude of the Carter Administration, or could this have repercussions on other ethnic groups, too, in the future?

There are clear signs that the Carter Administration is interpreting the meaning of American interests in such a way that these tend to clash with "Israeli interests," and in consequence with the desires and interests of the American Jewish community. Therefore, the latter is likely to find itself in increasing difficulties when trying to accommodate to this new political reality.

PROFESSOR ERNEST KRAUSE  
Ramat Gan.

### SCULPTURE v. PUBLIC

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I am relieved that Meir Ronnen has taken a stand against sculptures that, in their setting, are ugly and out of place (October 14). The Alexander Calder stabile is a particularly blatant example.

I should like to add two more considerations to the ones Mr. Ronnen mentioned.

One, before the erection of the stabile, the site at which it stands provided a particularly lovely view of the mountain sloping down to a valley, one of those glimpses of beauty that could make one's day. Only the uncluttered space at the junction made that view possible, and there is no sculpture which would not spoil it.

Two, and more important: the junction at which the stabile is situated is only a few hundred metres from Mount Herzl Cemetery and Yad Vashem, and therefore felt to be a part of it. It is in that context that makes people see it as not only ugly, but offensive. To me, the red iron girders evoke associations of cruelty and bloodshed, and though I pass it at least twice a day, it feels like a slap in the face each time. No doubt everyone's personal reaction is different, but most people I have heard talk about it find it distressing and offensive in its context, and wish it could be removed.

RACHAEL CHAZAN  
Jerusalem.

Sir, — You are to be congratulated for your art coverage in general and for Meir Ronnen's article in particular (Sculpture v. Public). Meir Ronnen expressed accurately the thoughts of at least one reader.

Why should it not be mandatory for sculptors to show true ability before allowing them to litter the public squares and sky line?

Moreover, art must never be manipulated by bureaucrats to be monuments of their mediocrity.

LEON EDDOLF  
Jerusalem.

### PENFRIENDS

BENNETT REICH (15), of 7427 Rockridge Road, Baltimore, Md. 21208, would like to have Israeli pen-friends. He is interested in cars, scouts, bikes and stamps.

### U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Pending legislation in the Congress of the United States may increase various social security benefits to those who worked in the U.S. prior to their coming to Israel.

It is important that all such people should have a "record of their earnings" subject to U.S. Social Security. These figures can be obtained by completing a card which is available at all the regional offices of the AALI. The completion of this card requires the social security number, birthdate and present address in Israel of the person involved. The record of earnings can also be obtained by addressing a letter with this information to the Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 57, Baltimore, Md. 21203 USA.

People who do not remember their social security number can get guidance and information at the AALI offices without cost or obligation.

WILLIAM BRATTERMAN,  
Volunteer Counsellor,  
Social Security Matters of the AALI,  
Hadera.

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GEORG JENSEN  
JEWELRY

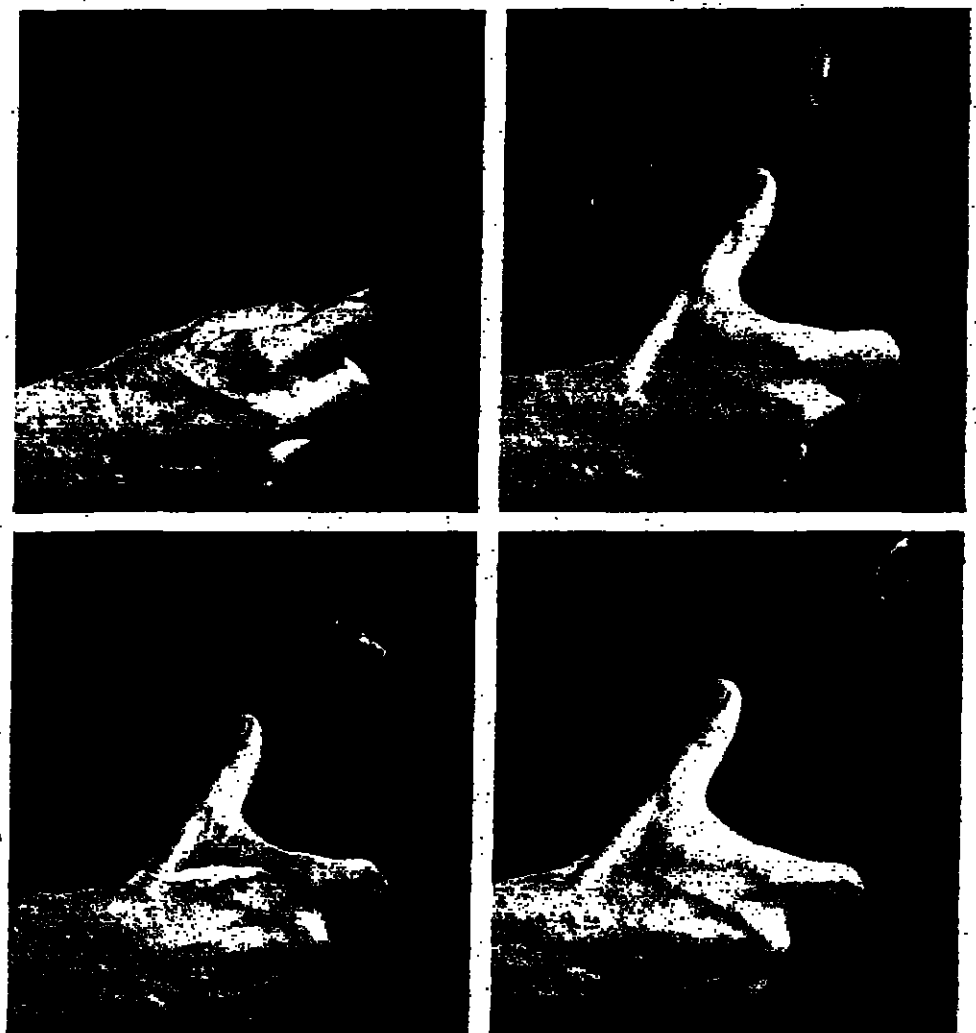
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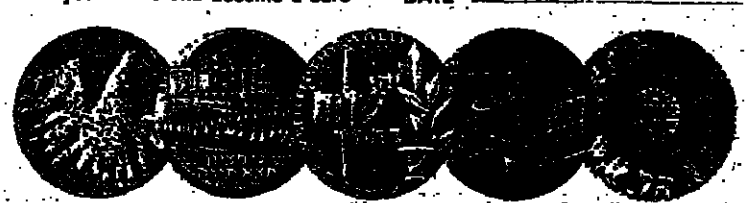
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